The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,969. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	„	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28 0
——— including postage	„	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	„	16 0
——— including postage	„	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	6 0
——— including postage	„	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0 4
Back Numbers	„	0 8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DEMELLO—August 13th, Mrs. Sophia DeMello, aged 52 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails passengers and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about..... ..... 11th and 25th
„ Kurrachee on..... ..... 10th and 25th

The Steam-ship *Kurrachee*, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., A. COTTIER, Commander, will be despatched as above, 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

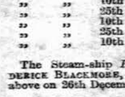
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leaves Bombay	25th Dec.	Returns	28th January.
„ „	10th Feb.	„	15th March.
„ „	25th March.	„	28th April.
„ „	10th May.	„	12th June.
„ „	25th June.	„	28th July.
„ „	10th August.	„	12th Sept.
„ „	25th Sept.	„	28th October.
„ „	10th Nov.	„	12th Dec.

The Steam-ship *Penang*, 800 Tons, 160 H.P., FREDERICK BLACKMORE, Commander, will be despatched as above on 26th December.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a Month with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	2 & 17	„ Negapatam	4 & 18
„ Mangalore	3 & 17	„ Cocanada	5 & 19
„ Cannanore	4 & 18	„ Masulipatam	6 & 20
„ Calicut	5 & 19	„ Madras	9 & 23
„ Cochin	7 & 19	„ Negapatam	11 & 25
„ Tuticorin	9 & 24	„ Galle when inducement offers	14 & 28
„ Colombo when inducement offers	11 & 25	„ Colombo when inducement offers	16 & 29
„ Galle	14 & 28	„ Tuticorin	20 & 29
„ Negapatam	19 & 24	„ Cochin	21 & 16
„ Madras	20 & 15	„ Calicut	23 & 17
„ Masulipatam	21 & 16	„ Cannanore	24 & 17
„ Cocanada	22 & 17	„ Mangalore	25 & 18
„ Vizagapatam	23 & 17	„ Carwar	26 & 19
„ Bimlipatam	24 & 18	Arrive Bombay	28 & 20
Arrive Calcutta	28 & 20		

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The Steam-ship *Euphrates*, 800 Tons, 160 H. P., CHAS. DAY, Commander, will be despatched as above at NOON on 14th instant, and the Steam-ship *Cashmere*, 1,040 Tons, [illegible]

[illegible] Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY, UNJUNWELL, RUTNAGHERRY, VINGORLA, AND GOA.

THE Steamer MAHARAJ, Captain GEO. REEVE, will leave Bombay (Apollo Bunder) for the Malabar Coast, on SATURDAY, 17th December 1864, at 6 P. M.

FLETCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

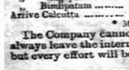
WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY, UNJUNWELL, RUTNAGHERRY, VINGORLA, AND GOA.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Goa ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.	A.M.	P.M.	UP STEAMERS.	A.M.	P.M.
Bombay	Dep.	Wednesday	Goa	Dep. Saturday	10
Unjunwell	Thursday	10	Vingorla	Saturday	7
Ratnagherry	Thursday	5	Ratnagherry	Sunday	7
Vingorla	Friday	3	Unjunwell	Sunday	3
Goa	Friday	2	Bombay	Arr. Monday	2

N. B.—Passengers to and from Mahableshwar can be landed or taken up at Bancote by this Steamer.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO VERAWUL, POREBUNDER, DWARKA AND MANDVEE EVERY TUESDAY.



THE Company will despatch a Steamer TO AND FROM MANDVEE, calling at the intermediate ports on the following days, each week, until further notice:—

Bombay	... ...	Tuesday	... ... 1-0 P. M.
Verawul	... ...	Wednesday	... ... 3-0 P. M.
Pore Bunder	... ...	Wednesday	... ... MIDNIGHT
Dwarka	... ...	Thursday	... ... 9-0 A. M.
Mandvee	... ...	Thursday	... ... 4-0 P. M.

Steam to BOMBAY from MANDVEE and intermediate Ports, every week, on the days and at the hours given below:—

Mandvee	... ...	Friday	... ... 6-0 P. M.
Dwarka	... ...	Friday	... ... 10-0 P. M.
Pore Bunder	... ...	Saturday	... ... 6-0 A. M.
Verawul	... ...	Saturday	... ... 2-0 P. M.
Bombay	... ...	Sunday	... ... 2-0 P. M.

The first Steamer will leave Bombay for Mandavee on Tuesday, the 6th December 1864, and will return from Mandavee on Friday, the 9th December 1864.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FLETCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 30th November 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The Distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together *first-class* £12 7/5 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head.

Tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £2 10s., *second-class children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viséd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO SURAT, GOGO, AND BHAONAGGUR.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHAPCOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 10 A. M.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kala Parecha.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 9th December 1864.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

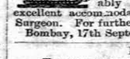
FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.

THE favourite passenger ship GOSFORTH, 1400 tons, HENRY P. WIGHT, Commander. This fine vessel has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries Surgeon. Apply to

GREY & Co.

FOR LONDON.

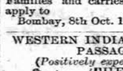


MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship AGAMEMNON, 1431 Tons register, N. MARDER, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY 1865.



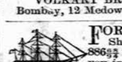
MESSRS. GREEN'S Regular Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 Tons register, M. H. BAX, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1864. WALLACE & Co.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL.

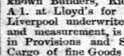
(Positively expected to sail early next Month.)



THE fine A 1 fast Clipper-Sailing Ship LONGWOOD, 1280 Tons, Captain PETERSON, has excellent accommodation for one or two Families or a limited number of Passengers. For Passage-Money, &c., apply to Captain PETERSON, or to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12 Medow Street, 22nd November 1864.



FOR SALE.—The splendid Iron Ship *Sumna*, 799 ⁴⁸⁄₉₄ tons register, 886⅔ tons O.M., built under special survey in 1862 at Middlesboro' by the well known Builders, Richardson, Duck & Co., and classed A 1. at Lloyd's for 12 years, and for 20 years in the Liverpool underwriters' Book, carries 1201 tons weight and measurement, is in first class order, well found in Provisions and Stores, and is now discharging her Cargo of fine Goods in splendid condition, is fitted with Cunningham's patent Reefing Topsails, patent Capstan and Steering Gear, Patent Windlass and Poop Capstan. For further Inventory and further particulars apply to Captain POWER on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.—The first-class British-built Ship "JAMES BOOTH," of 596 Tons register. For particulars apply to T. BLACK, Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1864.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Michael Scott*, PADLEY, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain PADLEY will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Goshawk*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery as their Goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's side.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *Hahnemann*, Captain D. T. PHILLIPS, from Liverpool, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

M. & B. CURSETJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents ship *Hahnemann*.

Bombay, 21st November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Merwanjee Framjee*, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

COMBER SON & Co.,
Agents ship *Merwanjee Framjee*.

Bombay, 2nd December 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF

{R. W. & Co. No. 1,253 168 Cases} Chandeliers and
{S. J. M. O. M. No. 1,253 85 Cases} Fittings, shipped by Messrs. ROGERS, WROE & Co., of London, per ship *Queen of the North*, Captain J. TIDMARSH, and consigned to order, are informed that these goods have been ready for discharge for the last fourteen days, and that unless Bills of Lading are presented and the freight paid in the course of this day the goods will be landed by the Captain at their own risk and expense.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents of the Owners and Capt. of the *Queen of the North*.

27, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th December 1864.

CONSIGNEES WANTED FOR

241 1 Case (this is not included in Manifest.)
J. H. 29 Cases Iron Tubes.
ex. *Sumna*, W. H. Cases Liverpool.

The above now lie at the Custom House Bunder at the expense and risk of the concerned.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents for the *Jumna*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Timoorshaw*, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain DODDS will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's Deck.

P. AND D. F. CAMA & Co.,
Agents Ship *Timoorshaw*.

Bombay, 5th December 1864.

NOTICE.—TO OWNERS AND COMMANDERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—The Vicqae Patent Slip and Foundry Company (Limited), at Mazagon, having been in full working operation, will be received for every description of Ship-work, Caulking, Coppering, Making Boats, Masts and Yards, &c., Smith-work and Castings of every description, on moderate terms. For any further information apply to Mr. R. DUGGAN, on the Premises, or to SORABJEE FROMMURJEE, Secretary, at No 23, Apollo Street.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c.
Medow Street, Bombay, Established 1850.

THE MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—FOR SALE.—The Cotton Presses, Cotton Gins, Steam Engines, Machinery, Land, Houses, Stores, and all other property belonging to the Manchester Cotton Company (Limited) in Karwar and the Dharwar district. Apply to

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

NOTICE.—Lost yesterday, near the Mercantile Bank, a Receipt for ten Shares of the Asiatic Financial Association in the name of Mr. J. A. Brown. Any one bringing the same to the undersigned will be rewarded Rs. 100. After this Notice whoever purchase the said Receipt will be prosecuted for the same.

TULLOCKCHUND MANOCKCHUND,
Care of Messrs. ROPER, PRICE & Co.

Bombay, 8th December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, November being inserted in error, at the Office of the Company, when it will be proposed that the Capital of the Company should be increased by the issue of 5,400 new Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd December 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance hence to London of a quantity of Stores belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, which will be shipped by the Marine Storekeeper, consisting of 44 packages amounting to 19 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 14 lbs. by weight, or 9 tons 8 cubic feet, 15344 inches by measurement.

2. The Stores above referred to will have to be delivered into Craft, provided for this purpose by the Director General of Stores for India from alongside the ship on arrival in the River Thames.

3. Tenders should specify the rate per ton by measurement or weight at which the articles will be taken.

4. The date on which the vessel will be ready to commence loading, and when she will leave Bombay should also be specified.

Further information if required can be obtained, and the articles viewed on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th November 1864.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction and in four or five Lots at the Depot at Allepey, on the 17th December 1864 (4th Kartiga 1040), 150 Candies more or less of Cardamoms in Husk, and 2 Candies more or less of Seeds, being the most recent crop.

2. Purchasers are required to pay on the day of purchase a Deposit of 100 Queen's Rupees per Candy, and the price less deposit before the removal of the Goods, which shall take place within 40 days after date of purchase.

3. In default of such payment, the purchaser will forfeit the deposit, and be further responsible for any loss on resale of the goods while not entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

4. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the Ship or Vessel free of all expenses to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after it is weighed over to them *ashore*.

5. The Sirkar reserves the right of rejecting a disadvantageous bid.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 15th November 1864.

NOTICES.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)—*Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,40,00,000.—(Two Crores and forty Lacs.)*

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esq.,—*Chairman.*
John L. Scott, Esq. Cowasjee Jejeangier, Esq.
Samuel L. Acland, Esq. E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
J. A. Forbes, Esq.

Manager.—A. Mackintosh, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

Deposits received for fixed periods; the present rates are:—

For 4 months..... 7 per cent annum.
For 6 „ ..... 9 „ „
For other and longer periods as may be arranged.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

WANTED a competent ENGINEER for the Steamer *Bombay*. None need apply to the advertiser without good testimonials.

G. RANKIN, Engineer.

Duncan Road Iron Works, 28th November 1864.

WANTED, a Single Pole TENT, must be in good order. Apply "X. W. Z.," care *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a respectable European WOMAN SERVANT, to accompany a Lady and Child to England by the Overland Mail of the 29th of December or 14th of January 1865. No Return Passage given. Good references required. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN, Medow Street.

6th December 1864.

WANTED.—A competent BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTS CLERK. Apply with Testimonials to the Bombay Contract and Building Company, Limited, 70 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

WANTED.—Petty BROKER to obtain orders for the sale of Bricks, Lime, &c. Apply, stating terms, to "Z. Y. Z.," *Times of India*.

Bombay, 9th December 1864.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for the Offices of the Registrar General, District and Deputy Registrars of Bombay—

60 Pieces Camp Table.
6 Dozens Chairs.
3 Office Desks, with Drawers.
1 Dozen Benches.
12 Chests, stout wooden, with good Locks: dimensions 3 feet long, 2½ wide and 2½ deep.
12 Tin Cash Boxes.

Apply to the Registrar General at the Secretariate.

D. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—WANTED, a CHIEF CLERK. None need apply unless thoroughly qualified. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem.

By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 3rd Dec. 1864.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship, and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

Moore [illegible]

THE STULL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are continually renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneyas, also English and Foreign Watches, in great variety.

Watch Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association, postponed from the 29th day of November, will be held at their Office, No. 3, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY the 22nd instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

I. To receive the Report of the Directors of the operations of the Association.
II. To consider a proposition to double the Capital of the Association by granting one New Share of par to the holder of every two old Shares on the 31st December, and to sell the remaining 12,500 Shares for the benefit of the Association.
III. To declare a Dividend.
IV. To elect a Director in the room of Mr. Curumully Vasumbhoy, who has resigned.
V. To elect Auditors.

ARTHUR GUNNING RYAN,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 7th Dec. 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of £5 or Rs. 50 per Share has been made on the Shares in the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, on which £15 or Rs. 150 only has been paid up, and such Call is payable on the 31st day of December next at the Commercial Bank of India, Bombay, and that if now then paid, Interest thereon will be charged at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum until payment.

The third and last Call of £5 or Rs. 50 per Share will be due on the 8th day of February 1865, but if paid in anticipation Interest will be allowed at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to the due date of the Call.

By order of the Court,
ROBERT ANGUS, Chief Manager.

2nd December 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that from this date Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 8th December 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Fourth and Final Call of Rs. 75 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank, on the 3rd day of January 1865, after which date Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

Discount at the rate of eight per cent. per annum will be allowed on Calls paid in advance.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank, upon which the Second and Third Calls, with Interest, shall not have been paid by the 14th day of January 1865, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank, in conformity with Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND ARCHITECTS.—Fancy Stones for Building purposes in blocks of various sizes. Also Bricks and Salsette Chunam. Samples of the above can be seen at the Bombay Contract and Building Company's Offices, 10, Hummum Street, where all information can be obtained.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, for the information of the public, that the undersigned are prepared for landing, shipping and forwarding Engines, Boilers, and every description of Machinery; also General Merchandize to the Ports in Guzerat and elsewhere.

References can be given and every information obtained from

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
AND
DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE,
Landing and Forwarding Contractors and Boat Brokers, Boree Bunder.

Bombay, Boree Bunder, 7th November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application is about to be made to the Government of Bombay, by the undersigned Directors of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) and others, for the right of reclaiming all that portion of the foreshore and land to the seaward thereof, along Breach Candy and Malabar Hill, extending from the Western headland of ground occupied by the Mahalmeswar Temple on the South West direction to the Western point of Land forming the Compound of the House belonging to Cursetjee Cowasjee Bhandoopwalla, Esq., now in the tenure or occupation of William Sobel, Esq., and on the Eastern foreshore by the Breach Candy Road; also for the right of reclaiming all that portion of the foreshore extending Northward from the Western headland of ground occupied by the Mahalmeswar Temple to the Southern point of land of Love Grove Hill, occupied by the Temple of Mamahajanee, and bounded on the East by the Velard Causeway, in accordance with Plans to be hereafter deposited with the Collector of Bombay.

CAETANO GABRAEL DESOUZA.
BURJORJEE SORABJEE LYWALLA.
COWASJEE SORABJEE AHMEDABADWALLA.
RUTTONJEE RUNCHORDASS.
MUNJEE NURSEY.
JUMNADASS MOOLUBDASS.
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SIRVAI.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction at Allepey on SATURDAY the 17th December 1864 (4th Kartga 1040), 1000 Logs more or less of Teak Timber and 2 Candies more or less of Ivory, the same being the property of the Travancore Government.

2. The Timber will be put up for sale in lots of 20 Logs each without distinction as to class at an upset price of 15 Rupees per Candy, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder above the upset price.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of Sale a deposit equal to one-fourth of the amounts of their respective purchases and the remainder on removal of the Timber.

4. Payments to be made in Government Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 281 to the Rupee.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion are at liberty to forward written Tenders offering in specific terms the prices they may be willing to pay, which Tenders will be opened only at the time of Sale, and such parties shall in the same Tender authorize the Sirkar's Commercial Agent at Allepey to draw upon them for the amount of Deposit on their respective purchases in the event of their offers as bid being accepted. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey and be superscribed "Auction Tender for Teak Timber."

6. The Teak to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

7. The whole of the Timber to be cleared away by the 17th March 1865, in default of which the purchaser will forfeit the amount of deposits and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Timber, and further shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Timber will be sold by the candy of one Cubic Kole, the Kole being equal to 24 Angoolams or 28½ English Inches. The contents of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions with 15 per cent. allowance for defects.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 16th Nov. 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent.

R. I. REUBEN.

Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN take Portraits daily at their Studio, 26, Apollo Street.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (35) thirty-five Native Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (11) eleven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 24th Nov. 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (35) thirty-five Native Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (11) eleven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 24th Nov. 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arrearing interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
21st October 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of One Hundred Rupees (Rs. 100) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 31st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—In terms of this Bank's advertisement dated 25th November 1864, notice is hereby given, that all Shares on which the Second and Third Calls, with interest at 15 per cent. per annum, have not been paid this day, are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in accordance with Clauses XCI. and XCV. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medow Street, 30th November 1864.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for Calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, Macleod Road, 25th October 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, & CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a Third and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the Offices of the above Bank on or before MONDAY, the 21st November, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST,
9, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
At Home, daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Call of Rs. 50 per share, on the Second Issue of Shares, is payable at the Bank's Office, on or before THURSDAY, the 8th day of December proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S [illegible] PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Third Call of Rupees One Hundred per Share will be payable at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras, or Bombay, on or before the Fifteenth day of December next, after which date Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, 28th November 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—FOURTH CALL of Rs. 100 per Share.—All shares on which the Fourth Call is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on or before the 20th instant, will be absolutely forfeited.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, the Land and Premises belonging to the Apollo Cotton Press Company, in Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

Full particulars may be ascertained and conditions of sale may be inspected on and after the 12th instant, at the Office of Mr. W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitors.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Apollo Cotton Press Company.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE above named Railway will be opened throughout from Bombay to Ahmedabad for Passenger Traffic on and after MONDAY the 28th instant, and Trains will run as follow:—

DOWN TRAIN TO AHMEDABAD.

Miles.	Stations.	Time.	
		A. M.	
	Grant Road Dep	7	20
5½	Mahim..... „	7	28
6¾	Bandora..... „	7	38
29½	Bassein Road. „	8	52
54	Vaighar ..... „	10	10
61	Byaur ..... „	10	33
74½	Dhanoo Road „	11	23
		P. M.	
90½	Sunjan..... „	12	15
104½	DamaunRoad „	1	10
114½	Pardee..... „	1	47
120½	Bulsar ..... „	2	20
125½	Doongree..... „	2	44
133	Beleemora ..... „	3	12
138	Umulsar ..... „	3	38
135½	Nowsaree ..... „	4	5
154½	Sucheen ..... „	4	41
163½	Surat.....ARR	5	10
		A. M.	
	Surat .....Dep	7	0
165½	Amrolee ..... „	7	37
172½	Sion..... „	7	55
179	Keem ..... „	8	24
188	Panolee ..... „	8	57
194½	Unclesur ..... „	9	30
	Nerbudda		
	Ferry „	9	37
199½	Broach ..... „	10	42
207½	Chmmargaum „	11	11
216	Pallej ..... „	11	38
		P. M.	
225½	Meahgaum ..... „	12	30
232½	Ekalu ..... „	1	24
244½	Baroda ..... „	2	31
256½	Wassud ..... „	3	9
265½	Annund ..... „	3	45
278	Neriad..... „	4	25
288½	Mehmoodabad „	4	56
295½	Barajree ..... „	5	13
306	Ahmedabad ARR	5	30

UP TRAIN TO BOMBAY.

Miles.	Stations.	Time.	
		A. M.	
	Ahmedabad Dep	7	35
10½	Barajree „	8	3
17½	Mehmoodabad „	8	24

ADVERTISEMENTS.

…ENTS are in progress for the … of a National Work, to be called the … History of the Aboriginal Natives of India," … to be executed on steel (from Photographs) … European Artists, and issued monthly, accom… panied memoirs of the individuals represented. … Gentlemen from all India will form the sub… scribers to the work, which it is intended should be a con… nected Series of Eminent Natives of India.

Subscription, Rs. 200, exclusive of postage, to be paid in advance into the Central Bank of Western India, Bombay.

Subscription List will be kept open for two months only.

All Communications to be addressed to MR. SORABJEE … DHANGHEER PARUCK, No. 9, Church Street.

Bombay, 10th December 1864.

WANTED by the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company (Limited), from the 7th proximo, OFFICES in the vicinity of the Custom House.

Apply, stating particulars, to the undersigned.

W. C. PENSON, General Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Interest on Deposits—

For twelve months..... 8 per cent.
For six months ..... 9 per cent per annum.

LECKIE & Co., Agents.

THE VICTORIA FINANCE AND BULLION ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—The time for paying the first Call and for signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the above Company is extended to Thursday the 15th December, instant.

THE VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Shareholders are reminded that the Rupees Fifty per share is now payable at Messrs. Remington & Co., Bombay, on or before the 15th instant.

Bombay, 9th December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares in the Royal Exchange Buildings, on which 1st Call shall not have been paid on or before MONDAY next, 12th instant, will be forfeited.

W. J. TAWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—The time for payment of the 1st Call and signing the Articles of Association has been extended to the 24th instant.

9th December 1864. J. A. SASSOON, Promoter.

NOTICE.—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Small Dock, Mazagon, having been recently fitted with a new steam Pumping Engine, is now available for vessels of 140 feet length of keel, and under 10 feet draft of water.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

Mazagon, 9th December 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY—MAHIM FAIR.—NOTICE.—Extra Trains will be run between Bombay, Byculla and Mahim stations on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th instant. As to Hours, &c., particulars as to Time, Fares, &c. see the Special Public Time Tables posted at the respective stations.

E. W. KELLY, Acting General Manager.

General Manager's Office, Bombay, 9th Dec. 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned do hereby give notice that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Agents for the Firm of ANTONE DE SA in behalf of their Firm, should be rendered within six days after the notice, otherwise they will not hold themselves responsible for the same, or any other debts hereafter contracted by the said Antone de Sa.

A. S. PETER & Co., Coach Builders.

Girgaum, 9th December 1864.

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY per last Overland Steamer, including some of the VERY LATEST FASHIONS in Ladies' Silk, embroidered, Velvet, Llama, Lace, Barmouse SHAWLS, and OPERA CLOAKS. Silk and Muslin Dresses, Ball Dresses and Mantles; also Gentleman's Silk Neck Scarfs of various patterns—will be opened THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, and priced moderately to secure a prompt sale. Inspection invited at RADOO SHAMEE'S SHOP, Meadow Street, Fort.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM AND CHEESE.—Received by each Overland Steamer.

Double Glosser.
Albert.
Stilton.
Berkley.
Cheddar.
Parmesan.

At Rs. 1½ per lb. uncut.

Wiltshire Streaky Bacon at ditto.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvass Mats.
Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape voyage.

The undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this.

N. B.—A few jars of fresh English Butter, just received.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to noon on TUESDAY the 13th instant, for the conveyance from Bombay to England touching at Spithead for orders of Her Majesty's 17th Lancers of the strength as per margin, who will be ready

20 Officers.	
394 Men.	
27 Women.	
45 Children	

to embark on or about the 19th January 1865.

Tenders should specify the date upon which the vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding Fittings, Provisions and Water.

The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

All Tenders must be made [illegible] at the office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th Dec. 1864.

AN EXTENSIVE PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF CONSIGNMENT OF FIRST CLASS PARIS MAHOGANY WALNUT WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT CHANDELIERS AND LOOKING GLASS, PORCELAIN AND GLASSWARE, PLATED AND HARMONIUMS RICH CARPET, ELEGANT BRONZED GARDEN FURNITURE, BRONZED STATUES, VALUABLE PERAMBULATORS, &c. &c. AT "SHAPOOR HALL," BELASSIS ROAD, BYCULLA, NEAR THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY BRIDGE.

MESSRS. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, by order of — Mellier, Esq., on TUESDAY the 20th December, instant, at Simson Hall, Belassis Road, Byculla, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Bridge, a large consignment of first class Household Furniture, comprising of Solid Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Furniture, Almirahs with four doors and Looking Glass fronts, Sideboards, Dining Room Furniture, full and half backed side Reclining and Lounging Sofas, Drawing Room Chairs, Arm Chairs and Canopy, handsomely cushioned with Velvet and Silk Damask; Round, Oval and Oblong Table Teapoys with Marble tops, Side Tables, with Mirror back and Marble, &c. &c.

Sets of Handsome French Solid Mahogany Dining Tables for 40 seats, Dining Room Chairs Cushioned with Red and Green Morocco.

GILT FURNITURE.—Sets of handsome gilt Chairs handsome-ly cushioned with Silk Damask, Gilt Tables with Marble Tops.

LOOKING GLASSES.—A fine assortment of large richly Framed Looking Glasses and a Musical Box in the room.

CHANDELIERS ON BRONZED STATUES.—Some splendid sets of large Chandeliers from 5 to 8 feet in height, Gilt and Bronzed with 12 elegant Lights and trifal Drops, to be used for candles or gas; also a most collection of large and small Bronzed Groups and Statues, of the best designs.

PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS.—2 Cottage Pianos by the celebrated Manufacturer "Pleyel" (Rosewood and Mahogany). 2 Alexandre Harmoniums.

Light Cane Chairs and Arm Chairs, Garden Seats and Tables, Iron Folding Seats, &c.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND HORSES.—A great assortment of Porcelain Flower Vase, Cups, Groups &c. of the richest description, Panaroma Balls, &c.

NATIVE LIGHLY PICTURES RICHLY FRAMED. —Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy first Baronet and late Framjee Cowajee, Esq.—Sta nes.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED—A most handsome decorated Set for the Salon de deception," having been shown at the London Exhibition 1861, consisting of a large Gilt Side Table, 5½ feet in length with back Mirror and Marble.

A pair Gilt Chandeliers, 4 feet high with 12 elegant Light and Drops.

A Handsome Gilt Crystal Clock, 3 feet high and a Gilt Stand complete, daing a Music playing every hour.

The above will be on view from MONDAY next the 12th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Sesostris, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December 1864, at 4 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 5 annas, which remains open until 9 o'clock A. M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Ripon, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 13th December 1864, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem.

An Australia Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Sesostris, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Thursday.....	15th	0h.	4m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Wednesday.....	21st	9h.	54m A. M.
New Moon, Thursday.....	29th	2h.	15m. A. M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	10	Daybreak at 5h. 3m. A.M.	6 24	5 22	8 35	8 58	7
Sun.	11	3rd Sunday after Advent.	6 25	5 23	9 21	9 47	
Mon.	12	Twilight ends at 6h. 48m.	6 26	5 23	10 11	10 35	
Tues.	13	St. Lucian.	6 26	5 24	10 55	11 20	
Wed.	14	Jupiter rises at 5h 34m A.M	6 26	5 24	11 37	11 56	
Thur.	15	Jupiter + in at 4h.3 m.P.M.	6 27	5 24		0 17	
Fri.	16	O. Sapientia.	6 28	5 25	0 35	0 55	

5th Dec. 1864	7
To-day 8th do.	7

NOTICE.—LADY FREERE will be happy to receive visitors at Government House, Parell, on TUESDAY next, the 13th December, from 5 to 7 o'clock P.M., and at the same hour on every subsequent MONDAY.

GEORGE GREY CLERK, Brevet Major, Military Secretary.

Malabar Point, 8th December 1864.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor will be happy to see Gentlemen at Breakfast at Government House, Parell, on THURSDAY next, the 15th December 1864, at 9 o'clock, and on each succeeding THURSDAY, until further notice.

Gentlemen proposing to attend are requested to send their names to the A. D. C. in waiting, Government House, or to the Major of Brigade, Brigade Office, Bombay, before 4 o'clock the previous evening.

GEORGE GREY CLERK, Brevet Major, Military Secretary.

Government House, Malabar Point, 8th Dec. 1864.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.

MACLEAN and CHARMAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER,

In one handsome volume, containing upwards of six hundred (600) Pages.

Price—Per Copy, Rs. 7. Cash.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It gives the Eclipses for 1865; an account of the Christian and Native Fasts, Feasts, and Ceremonies; a list of Holidays allowed by Government; Tide Tables for the year; lists of the Members of the House of Peers, the Members of the Indian Councils in England, and the Legislative Councils in India; a list of the Public Offices; Tables of Reference; Acts passed by the Bombay Legislative Council and the Government of India; Financial Statement of 1864-65; Furlough, Absentee and Pension Rules; Fares for Public Conveyance; and information regarding Post Office, Electric Telegraphs, Railways, Steam Navigation Companies, Judicial Establishments, Banks, European and Native Merchants, Customs Department, Insurance Companies; Miscellaneous Joint Stock Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances to Military, Civil, and Uncovenanted Servants; Educational Institutions and Societies; Literary, Scientific, Missionary and Religious Societies; Benevolent Institutions, Political and Social Reform Associations; Clubs; Municipal Establishments; Free Masonry; the Bombay Press; Alphabetical List of H. M.'s Uncovenanted Civil Servants, European and Native; Governments of India, Bombay, and Madras; Births, Marriages, and Deaths; Shipping Arrivals and Departures. The List of Inhabitants in the Presidency has been revised with great care, and the whole work will be found a reliable Book of reference for the Bombay Presidency.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom carriage free if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

AN ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price—Rupees 1-8.

This Calendar will contain besides the usual European and Native Calendars, a list of inhabitants besides a large amount of information including Tables of reference indispensable to all classes of the community.

N. B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a remittance of Rs. 1-0, which amount will include postage.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Nov. 20	KURRACHEE	Dec. 3
AGRA	Dec. 3	LAHORE	Nov. 30
ALLAHABAD	Dec. 3	LONDON	Oct. 31
AUSTRALIA	Oct. 28	MAURITIUS	Oct. 22
ALEXANDRIA	Nov. 13	MADRAS	Dec. 2
BANGALORE	Dec. 3	MALTA	Nov.
CALCUTTA	Dec. 2	MEERUT	Dec. 3
CAPE	Sept. 30	OUDH	Dec. 3
CEYLON	Dec. 1	PUNJAUB	Nov. 19
COCHIN	Nov. 19	PENANG	Nov. 25
DELHI	Dec. 3	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Nov. 4	SUEZ	Nov. 13
HONGKONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Nov. 21

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1864.

THE Government of Bombay has at last condescended to recognize the absurdity of the position in which it was placed by the simultaneous existence of two sets of regulations for the sale of waste lands in this Presidency, one of which is in many respects directly opposed to the other. It has, accordingly, issued a Notification, declaring that the Rules of April, 1861, in spite of their republication in the *Government Gazette* of the 28th of January last, have been superseded by Act XXII. of 1863, and that all public companies or persons desirous of having private lands made over to them for public purposes must make their applications in the terms prescribed by that Act. As, however, the object of most of the Companies recently started in Bombay is to obtain grants of land from the State, it is only the last paragraph of the Notification which really has much interest for the speculators, that is to say, for the whole Bombay community, at the present moment. That paragraph is to the following effect :—"When "no private property is directly affected by a "project, it is optional to the projectors of "any scheme of public utility *to proceed ac-*[illegible] *or not, as the circumstances of the case may* "*seem to require.*" Seem to whom? Who is to be the judge whether the "circumstances of "the case" require projectors to proceed according to the provisions of the Act or not? The projectors themselves, "the Government? If, which we are fain to believe, the language of the Notification is not purposely vague, if the intention of Government is to make known to the public what are the exact regulations to be observed by applicants for public lands, how unfortunate must our rulers be in having a Secretary who, like Colonel Kennedy, seems to be quite unable to state distinctly what it is that they really mean, and whose efforts at exposition have no other result than that of making confusion worse confounded. The only possible reading of the Notification is that applicants for public lands may either comply with the provisions of the Act or not, as may suit their purpose. In fact, the situation is this. Hundreds of speculators are utterly perplexed to know what they ought to do; and to them comes Colonel Kennedy smiling blandly, and says. Gentlemen, the Government requires you to do—just whatever you like. If the Notification is intended as a joke, it is a very poor one; if it is published in all seriousness and sincerity, it at once puts an end to the discussion on the land policy of the Bombay Government, for no one, reading it, could ever afterwards think of accusing the Government of having any policy at all. Our own belief is that the Government of Bombay has no power to release any applicants from the necessity of observing the provisions of Act XXII. of 1863. Let our readers glance at the following clause (clause XX. of the Act) and judge for themselves:—"It shall "be lawful for the local Government to apply "any land in its lawful possession, also any "public road or place, for the purposes of any "public work under this Act, to be constructed "at the expense and risk of the promoters of "such work. Provided that every such work "shall be definitively registered accordingly, and "that the conditions under which such work is "undertaken shall be published in the official "*Gazette*; also that the prosecution and con"struction of every such work shall be subject "to the provisions of Section XII. of this Act." The object of Section XII. is to "*allow time for opposition*" before the Government decides on giving its sanction to any new project. The whole purpose of the Act is to prevent any secret hole-and-corner work in the appropriation by great companies of lands either public or private; and we are at a loss to understand how its provisions can be reconciled with the free permission granted by Colonel Kennedy to all Bombay applicants to do exactly what pleases them best.

"THE proposal of a Conference is again talked about." This is the same plan which was knocked on the head a year ago by the refusal of the British Government to take part in it; and it is probable enough that the French Emperor may have revived it this winter. The Conference of Paris, if it ever takes place, will have been preceded by another. "The Emperors of France and Russia have met at Nice, and held a long Conference," was what the previous mail told us. It would have seen particularly interesting to have been present, an unseen spectator, at this conversation, which took place on the 28th of October, and which it is quite certain that no third person was allowed to listen to. It was a meeting *à la Villafranca*—at which two monarchs discuss their affairs between themselves, and settle the principles of agreement or disagreement, as the case may be. Are we at liberty to conjecture that Poland formed the subject, or one of the subjects, of discussion between the Czar and Napoleon in this conversation at Nice?

The liberation of Poland was a favourite project of the first Napoleon, a circumstance in itself sufficient to recommend it to the attention of his nephew, and the inheritor of the Napoleonic idea; whose great ambition it seems to be to carry out incomplete schemes of the founder of his house. It would further be in accordance with that bold assumption of leadership in continental affairs, by which the present ruler of France has constituted himself the champion of the national principle in Europe: a homogeneous sequel to his campaign in Italy in 1859. But this is not all. There is no question that the treatment which the Poles have received at the hand of Russia during the past twelve months has aroused a very deep and genuine feeling of indignation, disgust, and horror throughout the civilised world. It is no mere political cry, it is no mere passing sentiment, it is no unreasonable race prejudice. The Roman pontiff denounced, as the head of the religious body to which Poland belongs, the tyranny to which she has been subjected; but in doing so he met with a response not from his own followers only but from the general voice of humanity itself. There is a general feeling that Russia has gone too far; that her conduct has been unbearable; that the sympathies of mankind have been outraged; that for the credit of civilization, of manhood itself, such cruelty cannot be permitted to triumph. The spectacle of the flower of the population of a great and famous country dragged forth to exile by hundreds and by thousands; families sent to pine and wither amid arctic snows six thousand miles from home; young men drafted into the ranks of an army hostile to their country, and removed to distant corners of the earth, with a certainty that they will never see their homes again; the institutions of a whole kingdom overturned, its laws discarded, its religion insulted, its language proscribed, and that of the conquerors taught in its schools:—it is not too much to say that all this is more than Europe will bear; and we entertain a deep conviction that, in the course she has pursued towards Poland in the present year, Russia has allowed her own vindictiveness to overreach her, and has herself brought about, by the surest method in her power, the penalty of her cruelty, in the inevitable loss of Poland.

But will she lose it without a struggle? It is a mistake to suppose that it is only the Russian Court that is bent upon the retention of Poland; the Russian people share the feeling. There is an old grudge between the two races, dating from old times when the Poles, then a powerful nation, inflicted on the Russians, then nearly savage, much of the cruelty which they are now so bitterly experiencing themselves. The children pay for the sins of the parents; and the nation which was once the weakest, now become the strongest, is retaliating the injuries which it has never forgotten. The Russians will doubtless not give up Poland, if there is a chance of retaining it with safety; and yet in a comparison of probabilities the chances in favour of France, if she really did make a determined effort to emancipate Poland, are overwhelming. The rebellion is certainly trampled out, but the hopes of the people are not, and they would receive an invading army with joy. France would probably find a ready ally in Sweden, who has herself lost much territory to Russia, and who could give an easy passage to any number of French troops across her territory, and transport them to any part of the Baltic. The neutrality of Austria, or her assistance, might be secured by offering the Crown of Poland to a cadet of the Hapsburg family: perhaps to one of the sons of the gallant Archduke Charles, Bonaparte's opponent in the field sixty years since; or in any case she could hardly openly oppose a movement which was invested with almost the sanctity of a crusade by the exhortations of the head of her Church; and, if she did, she would only rouse her own extra German dependencies to rebellion. Whatever caution the Government of Great Britain might think it right to observe, it is certain that the sympathies of the British people would go wholly with the cause of the liberation of Poland, and their interests with the diminution of the overgrown strength of Russia. Italy would beyond a doubt support the side of Poland warmly, and Turkey even would be glad to witness the humiliation of the Muscovites.

We do not indeed suppose that, loaded as France is with debts, she could afford a great war, if it could be avoided. But she cannot maintain the leading place she aspires to unless she is ready for war; and the eclat she would gain by success in such an enterprise, and the support it would secure her for ever in the east of Europe, would nobly indemnify her for the sacrifice. If it had not been for the war in Denmark, we believe France would have taken the step a year ago.

If this was really the subject talked of in the "long Conference" of the Emperors at Nice, then we regret to [illegible] original remark that it would have been highly interesting to have witnessed it. In what manner consistent with courtesy, with what preface, in what phrases that could be unmistakeable and yet not arrogant, could the question be couched, "Will you give up Poland peaceably, or must I compel you?" And how was such a proposal likely to be received?

Our impression is that the proposed Conference will be held. Let us hope that if it does meet, it may be the means of averting the horrors of a continental war.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 6th December, 6 P.M.

Steamer *Armenian* sailed last evening for Calcutta.

Steamer *Penang* just sailed for Cochin.

GALLE, 9th December, 1 P.M.

French Steamer *Tigre*, from China anchored.

MADRAS, 9th December.

Steamer *Nubia* sailed for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA. 9TH December.

Government Paper, Four per cent., 8¾ to 9 discount.
Five per cents., 2 1/16 to 2⅛ premium.
Five and a half per cent., 9¼ to 9½ premium.
Exchange on London, First Class Credits, 2s. 1 1/16d. to 2s. 1⅛d.
Freights to London, dead weight, 10s.
Jute and Seeds £3 12s. 6d.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs., 40 inch, Rs. 10-2 to Rs. 10-4 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 3 lbs., 32 inch, Rs. 4-2 to Rs. 4-4 per piece.
Mule Twist, No. 40, good seconds, 10 annas per morah.
Market for piece goods improving slowly.
Market for twist exceedingly dull.

DOCTOR FORBES has arrived at Nagpore on a visit to the cotton marts in the Central Provinces.

THE D. Battery, 20th Brigade of Royal Artillery, left Kamptee on the 1st instant, *en route* to Cannanore. They march to Akowlah, from whence they will come by train here, and embark in one of the B. I. S. Navigation steamers for Cannanore:—The following officers are with the Battery, Lieutenant Fordi commanding, and Lieutenants Warren and Hayes; Captain Martin being under arrest at Kamptee.

THE last mail informs us of the death of Mr. Howard, nephew to the Earl of Wicklow, and heir to the title and estates. He was formerly an officer in the 44th Regiment, but got into difficulties, and passed most of his time in nearly every debtor's prison in England; he was related to some of the noblest families in England, yet died in a house of ill fame in Dublin. Mr. Howard was a fortune to Mr. Sloman and the sponging houses during a considerable portion of their existence; and he never hesitated to relate the history of his many hair-breadth escapes and captures in the course of conversation, without any atom of compunction. He used to speak in the most approved "Dendreary" drawl, and would have put up his glass at the very hangman, had they been introduced to each other in the way of business. With all this girlhood of frame and manner, Mr. Howard had the pluck of Ben Caunt, with no contemptible share of his science, and would have returned blow for blow with a giant if assaulted, or imagined an insult intended, being one of those singular anomalies of effeminacy and courage that often puzzle presumptuous strength and brutality.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, 6TH DEC.

ON reference to our Letts' Diary, the subjoined entry occurs:—"Monday, Nov. 26th, time 6 P.M. or thereabouts.—A most refreshful fall of rain;" and, as I remember, the fluid came down in a prompt and decided fashion. Its advent was unexpected, for the musicians were discoursing sweet sounds outside the Temple of Apollo, as the pillared edifice near the Band Stand is termed, to which they beat a quick retreat on the appearance of their watery foe. The flight of the auditory was conducted in a rapid and effective manner: those who were not "respectable"—in the sense of possessing "gig" nor buggy,—were sadly "*overtook*" by the moisture; and since that eventful night, "the pains" have possessed the frames of not a few of the *gigless* sons of Adam. I believe, however, that the general health is good, although the paucity of doctors is such as to call for remark. Medical officers are not quite as plentiful as blackberries; time was when they flocked gladly to the East, to do service in the late John Company's behalf, and very "*good Company*" it was. Why the authorities should render, by their "penny wise and pound foolish" system, the service of her Gracious Majesty so distasteful and less attractive than that of the defunct corporation of merchants trading to the East, is to me a mystery. It is unfair to [illegible] Reverend Victoria," by whose grace they [illegible] councillors around the throne, and [illegible] men who spend their best energies [illegible] on a miserable pittance. By the la[illegible] of Sir C. Wood, I am informed that [illegible] surgeons promoted to the rank of captain are still drawing the allowances of their late paymasters, the Honourable John Company, and are damaged pecuniarily in being called upon to subscribe for the honour thrust upon them, out of money bags already heavily drained by contributions to Regimental, Military, and Medical funds. I met Dr. Mac-Splenchan a night or two ago, and he tells me that the service as a body are *immensely* dissatisfied, and that Sir Charles will have to remodel his pecunious Warrant if he wishes to retain the present incumbents, or induce fresh hands to volunteer. Of course, in all emergencies there are needy adventurers, intellectually and professionally poverty-stricken, to be found to fill gaps any where: but "the right man in the right place" we shall look for in vain.

In this quantum of ours there is little to interest outsiders or *insiders either*: the sports of the Gymkhana and Cricket field have ceased, the catapult—one of Wisden's 100 Rupee touches, cyclept a *caterpillar* by the facetious and the simple—has not been seen at work for many weeks. The rumour ran some time ago, that the Bombay eleven, by special request of the cricket team here, was coming to Belgaum to spend Christmas and play a friendly game; but the rumour, like sport itself, has died the death. When I remember the past, the desertion of the "Goal" and the "Hippodrome" makes one pensive, if not sad. There must be a reason for the decay of interest in our manly English sports, and perad[illegible]venture we Mofussilites are martyrs to impecuniosity, finding it hard to indulge, as was our wont, in our native amusements. Our Gymkhana shed is a wreck, our parallel bars are parellel no longer, and with the pigeon traps and lottery wheel have become most excellent firewood. By the way, what is the derivation of the word Gymkhana? No native that ever I asked had any other reply than the one in answer to the query, "What are the wild waves saying?" *viz*—*Humko malum nahie.* I believe that the Arabic word *Jam*, an assembly or congregation, is the root of the word; *khana*, of course, *speaks* for itself. The 44th have undergone the ordeal of inspection, revised blank cartridge fire &c. &c. and emerged with flying colors.

Friday last was review day; in the evening, the unfailing "departmental" dinner succeeded; had I been a "department," I could not have dined, as my appetite at that time was very "precarious," and I am still compelled by order of these blessed doctors to live on slops.

BOMBAY.

THERE were about one hundred and five actions filed in the Bombay Small Cause Court during the month of November last, under the New Jurisdiction Act.

WE understand that Major Lester, who is shortly expected from England, will in all probability be appointed Educational Inspector in room of Major Waddington.

WE understand that there is no date as yet fixed by the Judges of the High Court for the examination of candidates for Vakeels for the ensuing year.

IT is stated that the Fort Market will be removed from its present locality to a temporary shed on the Esplanade Road, from the end of January next.

MR. KESSOW KOOSABA, one of the Translators and Interpreters in the Bombay Small Cause Court, will, we understand, be appointed as one of the Deputy Registrars under the Registrar General of Bombay.

THE UNIVERSITY.—There will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to-day, a Meeting of the M. A. Examiners at 3 P. M.; a Meeting of the Faculty of Arts at 4 P. M.; and a Meeting of the Senate at half-past 4 P. M.

WE perceive by an advertisement in another column, that it is intended to publish a Portrait Gallery of distinguished Natives of India, in a series of steel engravings from photographs by eminent European artists, to be accompanied by brief memoirs of the individuals represented.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and Lady Frere are expected to arrive in Bombay from Malabar Point the second in a day or two. A notification [illegible] that His Excellency will receive [illegible] ment House, Parell, on Tuesday evening [illegible] 7 o'clock, and a[illegible] hour [illegible] Monday, until further notice.

THE MAHIM FAIR.—The yearly Mahomedan Fair at Upper Mahim, better known as the Mahim Fair, to which all classes of the community resort, commences from the 12th and terminates on the 15th. Extra trains will run on those dates, particulars regarding which will be learnt by perusing the placards posted at the respective stations.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will [illegible] gentlemen at breakfast at Government House, Parell, on Thursday mornings at 9 o'clock, commencing from Thursday next. His Excellency will also receive native gentlemen at Government House at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday next, and every subsequent Thursday, until further notice.

THE monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society will be held at the Grant Medical College today at half past 4 o'clock P. M.

The following Communication will be submitted for consideration:—

Notes of a case of Hepatic Abscess opening into the Lungs—Recovery. By Mr. Cowasjee Nowrojee.

A HIGHLY, respectable Parsee of the name of Rustomjee Jehangeerjee, living in Todd Street, Fort, attempted, while labouring under a fit of insanity, to commit suicide, by shooting himself with a pistol in the heart. It appears that the original intention was frustrated, for, instead of entering the heart, the bullet was lodged in the abdomen, causing a frightful wound; and from which the intestines protruded. Medical assistance was instantly procured, in shape of four Graduates of the Grant Medical College; but we are sorry to say, no hopes are entertained of the unfortunate man's recovery. Since the above was written we hear that the unfortunate man has died. An inquest will be held on the body this morning.

CONVICTION UNDER THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.—It appears from a letter from the Acting Inspector in Chief, Cotton Department, to the Acting Secretary to Government, which was yesterday placed at the disposal of the Press, that one Hurry Gokuna Chucking a resident of Ahmedabad, was convicted under Section 8 of Act IX. of 1863 for offering for compression two bales of adulterated cotton. The sentence assigned was that Hurry Crustna pay a fine of Rs. 200 and the bales be confiscated. The magistrate of Ahmedabad had been requested to refuse renewal of the license of the press owner at whose press the above cotton was screwed. He had previously been warned against the consequences of allowing adulterated cotton to be compressed, and as an old offender he deserved to be made an example of.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—An inquest was held by H. S. Carter, Esq., Deputy Coroner, on Thursday last, at the Marine Battalion Hospital, on view of the body of a male child, name unknown.

From the evidence of Casseeram Ballaram, police peon, No. 404, it appears that on the morning of Thursday last, at about 6 o'clock, while he was going his rounds along Bhoogi Street, he saw something wrapped in a gunny bag, on examining the bundle he found it contain a male child whose body had been viewed by the jury. It was dead and quite cold. Some enquiries had been made by the police, but no one had come forward to identify the deceased.

Dr. Nicolson, Acting Surgeon to the Coroner, stated that he had examined the body of the child before the inquest and found that of a full grown male child in a healthy condition. When he first saw the child he found the after-birth still attached to the body and the cord twisted round the neck. The marks of the cord on the neck appeared as if the cord had been applied while the child was alive. Dr. Nicolson was of opinion that the child died from strangulation. The jury returned the following verdict:—The deceased died by strangulation committed by some person or persons unknown.

IT will be seen by the following extract we take from the *Sindian*, that our old friends M. Poussard and Miss Amelia Bailey are well appreciated in Sind, and also that Kurrachee possesses what we have not, a public building (the Masonic Hall) where it is possible to hear good music either vocal or instrumental to advantage:—

"We are very glad that Miss Amelia Bailey and M. Poussard gave us two concerts more than we had any reason to expect from them. These last entertainments took place in the Masonic Hall, and the selection of that locale, was a felicitous one. Where else, let us ask, that within the precincts of such an edifice would you seek for genuine *harmony*? It is to be hoped that every future concert will be given there. The ceiling is a fine sounding board. The repetition of Paganini's solo on one string by M. Poussard, was a treat of itself. Were a man to be hung to-morrow, he could not choose to be *executed* upon a more agreeable cord than that. We hope Miss Amelia Bailey and M. Poussard will meet with every success as they progress onward from Kotree to Calcutta; and that they may get lots of cash in exchange for their *notes*."

WE understand that the local Government have recommended to the Supreme Government the necessity of appointing two additional magistrates for Bombay, and in the event of this recommendation receiving the sanction of the Colonial Government, the two gentlemen who are appointed will receive Rs. 1,000 a month each as salary. We believe that Government have communicated with the Senior Magistrate of Police, Mr. N. W. Oliver, with a view of ascertaining the estimated expense of an establishment in each of the Courts. The same it is expected would amount to [illegible] about Rs. 800 per mensem in each case. Notwithstanding the reluctance of the Supreme Government to sanction any increased expenditure in this Presidency we yet have reason to believe that the matter will be sanctioned. The necessity of the measure is beyond dispute, as all persons acquainted with the state of things must be aware that the present number of magistrates are quite unable to get through the current work, to say nothing about the arrears accounting we believe to several hundred cases. Then the fact that three magistrates were entertained on the Bench many years ago, when the population of the island was not half so numerous as at the present time. Besides which we believe that the Municipality will have to bear one-third of the expenses, with a probability of being before long saddled with the whole.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The half-yearly Report of the Committee of Management on the state of the House of Correction for the six months ending 30th June last has just been acknowledged by Government. In a resolution on the same, Government expresses itself as being highly satisfied with the state of the prisoners, in that jail both as regards their health and general conduct. They also acknowledge the gains by prison labour during that period. The prisoners themselves are also said to have considerably benefitted in every respect by the change which has taken place in the office of Superintendent and Senior Assistant. Notwithstanding the increased number of European convicts confined in the prison, and the rise in price of provisions and clothing, the cost has been greatly reduced. The prison it appears has been visited by the Inspector General of Prisons, Dr. Wiehe, and his suggestions as to the lighting the yards and securing the cells doors has been adopted. A kitchen range has also been fitted up for cooking the food of European prisoners, which arrangement it is expected will result in a saving of expense. We trust Government still think Dr Wiehe's proposals for the employment of the native prisoners on menial duties should be carried out. They also consider that the allowance of two pounds of wood for cooking a convict's meal is extravagant, and that one pound would be sufficient for the purpose, and that there was no necessity whatever for paying people to perform menial duties in the prison, when these duties could be quite as well performed by the prisoners themselves, as they were at present done in the Mofussil jails. Difficulties were to be expected in carrying out any reform, however small, but Dr. Wiehe had shown how any trifling difficulty which might have been raised on the part of the superintendents, above alluded to, in the management of jails, had been met in the Mofussil, and it would not be to the credit of the Committee of Management if they were deterred by imaginary difficulties from adopting a necessary measure of reform. The Government therefore trusts the Committee will take steps without delay for giving effect to Dr. Wiehe's suggestions. The practice of obtaining clothing from the Commissarial Department should be stopped, and if clothing could not be made up as cheaply in the House of Correction as in some of the Mofussil jails, the Government would authorize the Committee to purchase what may be required from the Inspector General of Prisons. We consider that the Government have good reason to express satisfaction at the improved management of the House of Correction when it is found that the saving effected in a pecuniary respect amounts to about Rs. 20,000 a year.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. Middleton, Judge and Sessions Judge of Kurrachee, came by yesterday's (2nd) steamer.—*Sindian.*

THE COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Mansfield returned from Bombay by the mail steamer yesterday (2nd). The usual salute to the Commissioner was fired at 5 o'clock in the evening. The Commissioner's office, we learn, leaves for the Districts on the 15th instant.—*Id.*

THE NEW POST OFFICE AT KURRACHE

CHEATING.—Sheearam Bhawoo, Pandoorung Hurrychund, Hormusjee Cursetjee, Goolab Ragoo, Muggon Casseeram, and Loelasdhur Goolabchund pleaded not guilty to the above indictment.

Mr. Cooper appeared for the prosecution: Mr. Macculloch for the third prisoner.

Veeda Gungadhur, said—He was a partner in the firm of Doongersee Bhorchajee. On the 14th of October he went to the house of Bhawa Mahdoowa, where he saw the prisoners Bhawoo and Pandoorung; they said they had gold worth half a lac, and if prosecutor brought them 10,000 they would give it to him. Prosecutor asked for a sample: they said they would bring a sample about 4 o'clock on Wednesday. Accordingly he called and saw the two same men. Prosecutor called out. Bhawa came down with the two prisoners. Bhawa said "the gold is brought." They went out and three others joined. When asked for the sample they said "wait a little." Pandoorung got up and went, the others were sitting; those persons then left. Pandoorung took some gold bars and showed them: he was asked to cut a piece off from one; they said "come to a shop and piece shall be cut off." The sheriff they went to refused to cut the gold as it was late; they then appointed the next morning. They came at the appointed time. Pandoorung had one bar of gold. We went to a goldsmith close by, and had a piece, weighing nearly 1 tola, cut off. The prisoner said the gold was to be had for Rs. 25,000 but that an instalment must be paid at once. The prosecutor agreed and departed, going at once to the police. On Saturday prosecutor went to the house with a note. On going in the first prisoner said "have you got the money": prosecutor said he did not know about Rs. 10,000, but thought he could get Rs. 5,000. He went out for the purpose and told the police to follow wherever they went. They went down to the Sands: the sepoys followed. Five others were sitting there: some conversation passed, when one Runchord said "have you got the money": prosecutor said "yes." "Produce it," said the party. "Produce your gold," said prosecutor. "Have you," enquired Runchord, "some here to purchase stolen gold"? Prosecutor said he had called to purchase gold. Runchord and others then called out "duffadar, sepoy, come here," when the Parsee prisoner came running, seized the prosecutor. A man dressed as a sepoy seized Bhawa, threw him down, and said "produce the money or we will kill you." Prosecutor then called out "sepoy": the sepoys came running and seized the six prisoners: they were taken to the chowkey. No gold was found upon them.

Bhawa, who was with prosecutor, the goldsmith who tested the gold, and the police engaged in the case, all corroborated the statement of the prosecutor.

Mr. Macculloch, for the Parsee prisoner, denied that there was any evidence to support the indictment against his client. As regards a Parsee wearing a Mahratta turban, why should he not? he was probably taking a walk on the beach, and finding his own head dress inconvenient in a high wind, had assumed the turban for comfort. Any one had a perfect right to dress in costume other than that they have been accustomed to appear in. In these days of operas, with those representing it in disguise, why should not a Parsee indulge in a little masquerade for his own amusement? It had not been attempted to prove that his client was at all concerned in the gold transaction, the probability is he was walking along the beach, and hearing the row the prosecutor speaks of, had, as a spectator, run up to see what was the matter, or, on hearing an accusation of robbery he, as a good citizen, seized one he thought was making the most noise and held him until the police came, and by so doing was taken into custody himself. The learned counsel begged the jury to place no credence in the testimony of the prosecutor and his friends: it was evident what they were, by the readiness they exhibited in offering to purchase what they were given to understand were stolen goods; and it is only when some misunderstanding arises in the price that they think of consulting the police. As for pretending that they must have known as receivers, therefore he hoped they would not convict his client upon their evidence, when there was nothing to show that he was not on the spot by accident and had no acquaintance whatever with the actions of the prisoners.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty of an attempt to cheat against the first and second prisoner, and of aiding and abetting against the other four.

Sentence deferred.

The Court rose at 6-50 P. M.

HIGH COURTS—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday 7th December, 1864.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE [illegible] AND THE HON'BLE MR. [illegible])

Queen vs. Soondaree Roy.

MURDER.—Soondaree Roun [illegible] cried before F. D. Melville, Esq., Acting Sessions Judge of Hooghly, on the 29th September. The Judge's finding on the evidence:—

The accused Soondaree is charged with the murder of her grandson Sadya, a boy about seven or eight years old. The accused is a widow, and Sadya, a motherless boy of about seven or eight years of age, was entrusted to her by his father, two years ago, brought by the accused, who was a creditor of the deceased, and was employed by him in tending cattle. From the evidence of the boy and the admissions of the accused before the committing magistrate, [illegible] that the accused had [illegible] Sadya, because he had [illegible] used the girl, and became so angry with her, because she would not [illegible] people's houses to get food of which she was fond, that she ordered Sadya to take her to her native village, where children started counting, and on the road the accused, who was tending some cattle in the jungle. The accused struck the girl on the back with a stick and knocked her down. The boy ran and let up [illegible] direction of the girl then went towards a pit which was close by, and catching her feet in some creepers which were on the ground, fell down again. The girl would appear then to have crawled towards the pit, and [illegible] her into the pit with [illegible]. The girl fell on her back, and [illegible] that a little when lying there. The accused then threatened to beat the boy if he mentioned this to any one, and he in consequence made no mention of it [illegible] Sadya returned to the village [illegible] Mandee, were tending cattle near the same spot. They perceived a very bad smell, and on Mandee's asking what it was, Sadya told him what had happened, they looked into the pit and saw some hair and an old piece of cumblee lying at the bottom. The water had then dried up. Witness Gopall was near the spot at the time, and saw accused strike girl, but as he was looking after his cattle, he went on and did not see what happened afterwards. About ten or twelve days after these events [illegible] the declared intention of the witness [illegible] and took Gopall and Sadya, who pointed out the pit to them. In the pit were found some hair and an old piece of cumblee which Sadya declared to belong to his sister. Further bones, including a human [illegible] and skull, were found near, some being in a cave and others outside. A piece of a "saree" was also found in the cave which is shown to have been a piece which the girl wore. [illegible] of course, no proof as to how the body was removed from the pit, but there can be no doubt that it must have been removed by some wild animal. Dr. Girill Surgeon states that the bones found are those of a child from seven to ten or twelve years of age, and his description of them fully coincides with the facts deposed to by the other witnesses. The accused before the committing magistrate fully admitted all the facts deposed to by the boy Sadya. She now denies all knowledge of the transaction, but makes no further defence. The case for the prosecution rests chiefly on the evidence of Sadya. The boy appears to be a very intelligent child, and I can see no reason for doubting its truth. I consider, therefore, that it is proved that the accused did strike the deceased child, and threw her into the pit, and there can be no doubt that her death was caused by this, and that the remains found are her's.

The Court, concurring with the Assessors, finds that Soondaree is guilty of the offence [illegible] charged, namely, that she has committed murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the India Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Soondaree be hanged by the neck till she be dead. The sentence is subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Court declines to confirm the sentence of death, and altering the conviction of murder to one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, sentences the prisoner to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Under a recent Government resolution I see that they have granted full batta to the Warrant Officers of the Finance Department on account of privations they suffered from through the very high price of provisions. We equally suffer from the same cause, more especially the Assistant Apothecaries, who only get Rs. 48 a month to live on, (a common cooly's wages is Rs. 30) some of whom have large families to support. Do you not think, Sir, that a similar concession should be extended to us immediately by the Bombay Government as a temporary measure.

I am disgusted with the wretched service, and would have left it long ago, only that the best of my days have been spent in it; entitling me shortly to draw a pension.

We all see that you are the friend of the poor subordinates, and beg of you to use your able pen again in our behalf, at the same time making the good Sir Stowell through the valuable paper to exert himself also in our cause, as we are in a state of misery.

MEDICAL SUBORDINATE.

Deccan, 8th December.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The Municipal Commissioners seem to be more a disgrace to this Presidency, than their attention having frequently to be called to their duty through the medium of your and other daily journals. Every individual is expected to do his duty, and as such I would like them to do theirs. I would for the present just draw their attention to the monopolised state of Marine Street, that with cotton bales, porter casks, and other lumber, not speaking of the innumerable carts that daily throng here; this street is, I believe, a public thoroughfare, and therefore I do not see why it should be made to serve, or be appropriated as, a storehouse both by a Cotton Press Company and an Auctioneer. Such stores have been stowed during the Monsoons within the premises of the said parties; and as there is nothing to hinder them from doing so now, I would suggest the interference of the Municipal Commissioners for the sake of averting imminent collision.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The *Times of India* having refused insertion of the accompanying letter until Monday, I shall be obliged by your giving it, if possible, a place in your issue of to-morrow.—Yours &c. E. IMPEY.

To the Editor of the Times of India.

SIR,—I trust you will permit me to make some observations upon the report made in your paper of this date respecting the Post Office, in connection with yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

It was never stated by me that I proposed no power to alter the hour of closing the mail bags;—on the contrary I made a remark to the effect of the necessity of some authority to meet the convenience of the mercantile community as far as I consistently could, by extending the closing hour of the *after packet* whenever the steamer was detained for a short time on account of the late arrival from Bombay of the Post Office. The reason assigned by me for the general closing hour not being extended on such occasions was, that the work to be got through was so heavy that, if the letter boxes were kept open to the public at a later hour, the extension of time would be necessary, which might curtail the transit of the steamer to Suez which had already been extended by the P. and O. Company very considerably, and that their consent would be necessary to the further extension to the evenings of the 14th and 29th desired by the Chamber.

From Captain Black's reported suggestion to refer to the evenings of the 13th and 28th to avoid any delay which might occur by a change in the hour of "departure," it is clear that *time* is of considerable importance to the P. and O. Company.

The opinion given to me, by the Superintendent of the Company, when referred to on the subject of extending the hour of departure of the *China Mail*, was in the subjoined words:—

"No one in India has power to alter the dates of departure as fixed by the General Post Office, but were "I asked to suggest a remedy for the inconvenience "complained of, I should recommend the departure of "the Suez steamers 24 hours sooner, or on the 13th and "28th of each month."

I fail therefore to see any incorrectness in any statement of mine in respect to the Suez or China Mails.

Upon the causes of posting so many letters and papers at the Postal Office between 7 P. M. of the evenings previous to the departure of the *Suez* steamer and the same hour on the following morning, I do not pretend to give any opinion, nor has the Post Office any proper concern with it. I candidly and simply stated an undoubted fact, viz., that 5,000 letters and papers were absolutely posted between those hours; and to my thinking the reasonable conclusion is, that the keeping open the letter boxes at night is an accommodation largely availed of by the public and the local press, and that the local correspondence is not virtually locked up for twelve hours as has been supposed.

With regard to the Resolution arrived at by the Chamber respecting the hour and date of closing the Overland Mails which it is now proposed to alter to the evenings of the 13th and 28th, I have only to observe, as I have already informed the Chamber, that the Post Office Department will be glad to accommodate itself to the expressed wishes of the community; but any alteration to an evening hour must be accompanied by an extension of a corresponding time, otherwise the inland correspondence of all India, which by present arrangements and Railway hours is regulated to arrive on the morning of the 14th and 29th in time for the outgoing Mail, would be thrown back 24 hours by being compelled to be in Bombay on the mornings of the 13th and 28th.

I may possibly be wrong, but I scarcely think that while Bombay remains in mail respects the port of departure for all India, not for Bombay only, that the Government will consent to an arrangement which affects so materially every station in India, and the seat of the Supreme Government especially.

E. IMPEY, Post Master General.

9th December 1864.

INCREASE OF SALARIES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

No. IV.—THE FINANCIAL DESPATCH.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The 16th and 17th paras of the Financial Despatch refer to the proposed increase to the salaries of Government servants in the Bombay Presidency, which was estimated at about fifty-three lakhs of rupees annually. This increase is considered to be a measure of justice to the servants of the State, in consequence of the general rise in prices throughout the Presidency: a rise which was demonstrated in a Report submitted to Government by a Commission of Inquiry. The Report of the "Prices Commission" dealt only with the necessaries of life. Had all the necessary expenses of living been shown as they should have been enquired into and shown, it would have appeared that a general rise of one hundred per cent. had taken place in the cost of living. Sir Bartle Frere chose to be satisfied by considering the necessaries of life alone as the basis of a calculation for an increase of salaries, leaving all other expenses to be considered as luxuries, and therefore not to constitute a claim to indulgence. This was low ground enough, and it was upon it he operated powerfully with the Finance Minister in winning him over to the views of the Bombay Government. The proposed increase of fifty-three lakhs of rupees to the salaries of the Civil, Military, and Marine Establishments was met in para. 18 of the Financial Despatch by a show of reasoning, pitiful, if not contemptible. It is there stated, "that it would be necessary to apply it (the principle of proportion to prices and salaries) to other parts of India," and perhaps it would; but what of that, if "the necessity of the case" was apparent? The Finance Minister declares that "the additional burden to the finances would exceed the amount named by you." It might be even so, but how does this affect the reasoning or the figures of Sir Bartle Frere's Government, or in what way can that Government be asked to acquiesce in a measure of finance in which it not only has no voice, but which had purposely been called up to give inziness to the argument? "Prices of the necessaries of life have risen everywhere," is the language of Sir Charles Trevelyan to the despatch, and this may be true also; but the Government of Bombay cannot help it, and Sir Bartle Frere thinks the rise should be met by a Government just as ordinary people are obliged to meet it, viz., by bringing salaries up to the level of prices. Let the adoption of a single argument against the reasons of the Despatch on the subject of prices. Certain public works are necessary for which certain sums of money are required, and the estimates are based on calculations from present ruling prices, which are ten per cent. above the prices of five years ago, for prices of labour and material have risen considerably in Bombay. Are the increased prices to be paid or not? How is it do to reply to the estimates for those public works, mortar, and outside labour to be paid? Is this a direction of necessary works, it *must* also pay higher salaries under ruling higher prices to its own servants. There is but this difference: the outside labourer would at once refuse to work if he were not paid according to the market rate, the inside labourer, or servant of the State, which Sir Charles Trevelyan supposes has been calculated to be binding on all generations, till such time as he can meet with employment which will bring him a salary proportionate to the value of his services in the labour market. Sir Charles may be working for himself, however, for he does not evince any sympathy with the grovelling servants in this Presidency, the greater part of whom appear to glory in the shame of working for a salary. No reasoning which the Finance Minister can advance to bolster up his distorted views can have any practical bearing on the fate of his policy but the loss to the State of all its underpaid servants. How long can that Government be respectable whose servants are badly paid and neglected. How long can these servants continue to serve their masters when there are such powerful writers ready to pay them upon a principle of proportion according to prices and salaries and fifty per cent. beyond it, which Sir Charles declares he will never do because the finances will not bear the strain? The Government of a wealthy and undertaxed country pleads poverty of means and cannot maintain respectable servants to whom it pityingly says "it is better for the official class to bear their own burdens." Is it, though, Sir Charles? You will find the "official class" prepared to do nothing of the kind while means are at hand to getting rid of the burdens. Let any reader of the *Gazette*—any of the "official class" I mean—who may be fortunate enough to be the owner of a horse, offer this excuse to his gorawalla, and let him add at the same same time that it came from a high finance authority and ought to be convincing. Watch the fellow's features and listen to his reply, which would assuredly be given with a wink and a turned up nose: "send your high authority to school again, and in the mean time groom your own horse, for your finance authority argument fails to convince me. I feel, Sir, how wretchedly I am trying the patience of your readers and doing violence to their common sense, while I am unprofitably employed in refuting what all must see to be the most specious argument, without one shadow of plausibility about it. The despatch, was not intended for the columns of the *Gazette*, but was good enough for the Governor of Bombay, so thought Sir Charles Trevelyan.

The proposed increase to the salaries of the servants of Government was considered a heavy additional expense to the Imperial revenues, and how could this increased demand be met? The Finance Minister proceeds to reason thus: "such heavy additional charges obviously could not be defrayed without additional taxation, and new taxation would probably in the end necessitate an increase of the military force which would add still further to the expense." Is the Financial Minister quite sure he could get "an increase of the Military force" for such a purpose? He can see no justice, no necessity in the request of Sir Bartle Frere, but he can clearly see additional taxation: and additional taxation conjures up bristling bayonets, volleys of musquetry, strife, and bloodshed in the financial mind. This reasoning is puerile, is uncalled for. It is not the function of the Minister of Finance to pronounce what may or what may not be the result of carrying out any measure of State necessity; his duty consists only in the offer of counsel on matters of finance, to ascertain the necessity for increased expenditure, and to point out the most just means of meeting that necessity. Is it true that "prices of the necessaries of life have risen everywhere"?—then it is also true that money is more abundant than before the rise of prices: is it true that the necessities of the State are greater now than heretofore? Then it is also true that the country must maintain the necessities of the State. As I have remarked in a former letter on the increase of salaries, good Government can only be purchased at a good price, and that price must be paid. India can pay it, and pay it better now than she ever could. On every succeeding triple on the first collection of the Income Tax, it will be found that every just and necessary tax will be paid, and paid without a rebellion. It will be a dark day for India when its Statesmen stand in awe of a rebellion in a just cause; when right must give way to wrong; to conciliate wrong; when good measures dare not be advanced for fear of provoking the ill-will of the supporters of evil measures; when the visage of truth must be darkened by the shade of error. We hope it is not so yet; and that it is only in the secret reasoning of a hidden despatch such childish fears can find a place. The word rebellion in its truest sense has never had and never will have any connection with just taxation in India. Mr. Wilson conclusively settled the point five years ago by giving advice which it became a true Englishman, a true Financier to give. That advice was, in the levy of an Income Tax, and in the Government of the day showed an undaunted front determined to carry out a wise and just measure. With the ashes of a widespread rebellion still warm the Income Tax was demanded and collected and the fire of revolt in which it where rekindled in consequence. Nobody believed in the "necessity of an increase of military force" then, and nobody but Sir Charles Trevelyan believes it now. Nobody thought of displaying the white feather before wretched bombast then, and nobody thinks of doing so now. What! shall we give the wealthy people of India the defence of our strong arm, the wisdom of our rule, the protection of our laws, under each and all of which they accumulate riches, retain possession of their wealth, and enjoy a security unknown to their forefathers; and shall they not be asked to contribute towards the support of such a Government? Shall we fear to do right because we may offend monied interests? Is this the quarter which is most likely to overthrow our sovereignty by a rebellion? So far from an increase of the military force being necessary to enforce additional taxation, I could name an Artillery Cadet of five years' service who would gladly undertake the duty on the pay and allowances of a Brigadier General, and who would collect it with the simple machinery of a single troop of Horse Artillery, and two companies of the "Old Toughs," without the loss of a single man or of a single rupee which was justly due. Sir Charles has read India's history to little purpose, or he refuses to profit by his reading. One would think he had never heard of the march of the Madras Fusiliers and the 78th Highlanders pushing on towards the centre of a blazing military rebellion hundreds of miles away from succour, with a confidence which would lead one to suppose they were closely backed by fifty battalions to aid them. In this confidence did they move onwards to fight against the odds of thirty to one. And they did their duty. As history unfolds the tale every man proved himself a hero. No, Sir Charles; whatever you may think fit to urge against additional taxation, you must not urge the plea of "an increase of the military force," for not a British soldier in India but will feel you are levelling a deadly blow at a stout and loyal heart. If you cannot command a brigade or a company against a rebel mob yourself, believe me there are hundreds who can. Each in his province if you please: you keep to the study of finance, in which you appear to have still much to learn; let the soldier defend his colours and maintain his country's honour. In seventy battalions of British soldiers, the flower of the armies of the nations of Europe, your Sovereign has given all that heart can desire to maintain her power and support her just laws; be it yours to declare the financial precept, and be assured seventy thousand British bayonets will compel its fulfilment.

How can you, Sir Charles, ask the "official class to accommodate themselves to the altered circumstances of society," when that alteration involves the loss of status and self-esteem? Is it wise in you to put the matter so offensively? Bitter as it may be to be told to expect no relief, it is a thousand-fold more bitter to be reminded of "the altered circumstances of society." Humiliating as it must be to discover how virulently you have set yourself against a continuance of the Income Tax, to see your wrongheaded determination to adjust the Budget at all hazards, to behold you clinging madly to a foregone conclusion till conscience and reason fail to correct you; it is the last degree of oppression to find upon you the fair demands of a far-seeing Government, and annihilating the feeble hopes of justice and relief which have long been kept alive in the bosoms of faithful and deserving servants under the rude and unconcerned hoofs of your darling hobby horse.

I would say in concluding this letter that a constant income and an unvarying expenditure in the finances of the Government of India is a theory in every way worthy of the hobby of a Minister who could see the necessity for rebellion in an Income Tax.

I stop for the present at the close of para 18.

8th December. Q.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON AND THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS.

(From the Morning Star.)

A LARGE company assembled yesterday at two o'clock in St. James's Hall, at the invitation of Professor Anderson, in order to witness some attempts at a reproduction in open light of the rope-tying and untying performances which have lately created so much discussion. The company included many men of distinction in science, literature, journalism, and the drama. When the great curtain which hung before the stage was drawn, and a cabinet resembling in general form the now famous "structure" was disclosed, the audience applauded and laughed delightedly. Professor Anderson's structure, however, differs from that in which the Davenport Brothers are exhibited in some particulars. It is made of light unpainted timber, it is more frail than its prototype, it is not quite so high, it lozenge-shaped, and it stands not upon but exactly in the centre, and its doors have four instead of three folds. Professor Anderson, it should be said, announced yesterday that he had never seen the type "structure" itself, or indeed the gentlemen who work wonders behind its panels. Furthermore, he kept continually protesting the absence, in an entirely superfluous delicacy, that his exposition was not meant as any reply to, or counter-demonstration against, the Davenport Brothers, and he even begged that nobody would mention the names of those persons in that hall. He declared that he merely meant to show that certain things alleged to be preternatural could be done by ordinary conjuring and sleight of hand. The audience were reasonably enough declined to regard the whole affair in any other light than as an anti-Davenport demonstration, and watched and criticized it in that spirit alone.

On the invitation of Professor Anderson the company named a committee of twelve, with a chairman, to go to the platform and watch the experiments. Among those who accepted the office were Mr. John Hollingshead (who was elected chairman), Mr. Horace Mayhew, Mr. Bayle Bernard, Mr. Wakley, and several other well-known gentlemen. The chief occupation of the committee, which was far too numerous, appeared to be to get in each other's way, to obstruct the progress of the performances, to interpose between the spectators and the "structure," and to endeavour more or less awkwardly to satisfy the frequent calls from the company generally to sit down, to stand back, or to expedite the manifestations. Professor Anderson intimated that the rope-tying and untying business would be attempted by Mr. Sutton, a gentleman who had volunteered, in the absence of an expected performer, to take a place in the structure. Accordingly, Mr. Sutton was first tied on to be tied, and Mr. Hain Friswell and Mr. Wakley consented to pinion him. Mr. Sutton is not endowed by nature with a cheerful expression of countenance. Indeed, if one were to call him a dismal and doleful-looking personage the phrases would not be inappropriate. As he stood, therefore, in the front of the stage, with his coat off and his arms pinioned, while silent and sombre he cast heavy glances at the ceiling, it was impossible to resist the impression that the South, or a great party within the South, to accept these terms he will restore peace, but he will also restore the old Union with nothing changed except the fighting power of the States. The reconstituted nation will be governed by the same men and forced into the same policy as before. Could the North have any guaranty, however strong, commanded by officers trained by four years of campaigning, a fleet which, as experience has shown, can be brought up to almost any strength, and the experience of a conscription. The South, acting as it does together, would be sure to regain the control of the national policy, and certain to be inclined to distract the national attention from its defeat by subjecting it to a new war. Is this what the Conservative classes really desire, and if not why are they longing for General M'Clellan's election? He cannot, and as he most emphatically declares will not, gratify them by breaking up the Republic. Yet if he reconstitutes it with slavery he simply reproduces the position which they so cordially hate. Grant that slavery is a little [illegible] an institution, and nothing more, like primogeniture or gavel-kind, and still the sympathy of the English middle-class ought to be with the Republican party. Their policy must either succeed or fail. If it fails the Union is divided, and if it succeeds the Union is reconstructed without the men who made it so dangerous to the external world, and with a weight upon its shoulders in the shape of an agitated and hostile Ireland. So also General M'Clellan's policy must either succeed or fail, but if it fails, he is merely thrown back on Mr. Lincoln's programme, and if he succeeds he restores the power which middle-class Englishmen wish to see broken up. If we are to be selfish and think of nothing but England M'Clellan threatens England with danger she fears, while if we are to be guided by principle Mr. Lincoln alone of the two competitors offers one for acceptance which is higher than mere territorial greed.

The prejudice is the more annoying just now because it disturbs the public estimate of the facts. Every telegram which announces that the Democrats have gained strength is received with implicit credence, and the very structure of the American Union is forgotten in the strong wish to see it shattered to pieces. The President is not elected by a direct mass vote, but by votes apportioned according to population among the States. Striking off the South and all the occupied States, which if they vote at all will vote for Mr. Lincoln, the numbers of electors sent to the College stand under the latest census thus:—

Delaware	3	California	5
Illinois	16	Connecticut	6
Indiana	13	Kentucky	11
Iowa	8	New Jersey	7
Kansas	3	New York	45
Maine	7	Oregon	3
Maryland	7	Pennsylvania	26
Massachusetts	12		5
Michigan	8		91
Minnesota	4		
New Hampshire	5		
Ohio	21		
Rhode Island	4		
Vermont	5		
Wisconsin	8		
	124		

The preponderance of visible chances, chances as patent to our readers as to ourselves, is therefore with the Republican candidate. The New England States, with the doubtful exception of Connecticut, are admitted to be on his side, and in the West Mr. Vallandigham's own State has just elected Republican representatives. We have stated the numbers as much against ourselves as possible. We have counted the Pacific States as on the Democrat list, which no fair Democrat would do, and even then the electors of whom Mr. Lincoln is almost certain outnumber the electors of whom he may be presumed to be doubtful. Of course the States do not vote *en bloc*, but for every elector lost in the States on his side Mr. Lincoln is pretty sure to gain one in the States on the other, and that will give him twenty five more than he needs for election. Mr. Auguste Belmont's talk about an enormous expense, and in defiance of numerous prophecies of failure is the most easterly coal-pit which has yet been opened in England. Though he was never a rich man, he was an active improver of his property, and he was especially attentive to the extension of cottage accommodation. Nor ought his labours on the Education Commission to be forgotten in any estimate of his character and public services. He was equally assiduous and liberal in the discharge of his duties as a local magnate, and he had the advantage of sharing the tastes for farming, for hunting, and for shooting which become an English country gentleman. No man was more respected, and few were better liked in all ranks of society. In manner, in character, and in all his habits, he was essentially a manly man. If his conversation was not remarkable for elevation or originality, as a statesman who has dealt with conspicuous men and with great affairs for thirty years can never be at a loss for anecdote and information. His character, as well as his undisputed position, exempted him from all tendency to presume upon his rank. He was fully aware that a duke whose ancestors had sat for nearly six centuries in the House of Lords could not attribute his success in life exclusively to his own personal merits. He always spoke of Sir Robert Peel, who had first introduced him into public life, with gratitude and respect. When he exercised the privilege of criticizing his contemporaries, he was always willing to recognise their possession of eloquence or of other qualities to which he made no pretension. Ordinary acquaintances as well as those in his company from condescension as from arrogance. It is some compensation for the alleged inconveniences of an aristocratic society that English Ministers and political leaders are almost always gentlemen.

As a Colonial Minister, the Duke of Newcastle carried Lord on every occasion the principle of conceding to the colonists the entire control of their own affairs. He was probably too sanguine in his expectation that English liberty and order could be reconciled with universal suffrage and with other democratic institutions; but the change of Imperial policy could not have been long deferred, and is was desirable that inevitable concessions should be made with graceful readiness. His successors with have to deal with the unforeseen consequence of responsible government conducted by irresponsible politicians. Downing Street, however, has largely reduced its own importance by denuding itself of the greater part of its power. As a member of the Cabinet, the Duke of Newcastle was generally inclined to support the more liberal section of his colleagues, but he had of late little opportunity of political action. Although he had no pretensions to greatness, his premature death has left a vacancy, in public and social life, which few of his survivors are equally competent to fill.

THE POPULAR IMPRESSION OF MR. GLADSTONE'S POLICY.

(From the Spectator.)

It is curious to watch the rapidity with which Mr. Gladstone's star is rising. Up to the death of Sir Cornewall Lewis he was currently believed to be a necessary but unpopular man, a Minister whose alliance was valuable to any Cabinet, but who would never secure either a separate following in Parliament or a hold over the popular mind. Not six months ago his tendency to bursts of intellectual temper such as produced his attacks on Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Lygon was considered a drawback to his weight as a lead, of a want of tact fatal to a man who aspires to govern through a constitutional system, that is, by convincing and attaching a large body of political followers. Sheer intellectual strength has, however, raised Mr. Gladstone above these difficulties, and is giving him both outside and within the walls a following which increases every day. The Radicals appear for the first time in the last twenty years to believe that they have found a leader who will not disgust the nation, and to be disposed to surrender that prejudice in favour of crotchetty individualism, which has rendered them a mere auxiliary force of parliamentary weight. Member after member rises in the Boroughs to hail Mr. Gladstone as the coming man, to quote his budgets as the only improvements made by the existing Parliament, to exult at a reaction in favour of his policy and accept his lead. Even a man like Mr. Bernal Osborne talks of new combinations which he certainly thinks will make Mr. Gladstone more powerful, and may, he possibly thinks, make himself. The considerable excitement of the office Lord Palmerston seems so unwilling to give. The Chancellor's progress through Lancashire was a continued triumph, a thing the more remarkable because Liverpool is by no means distinguished for strong radical feeling. Not only is the impression passing through the country that Mr. Gladstone is destined to govern, but there is an obvious decline in the belief that he should govern ill, in the latent distrust which all the while in his consummate ability has hitherto been unable to subdue. "Mr. Gladstone's policy" is coming to be used as the concrete expression of a whole order of thought, to mean something for itself, and something widely different from either the policy pursued by Whigs or the policy attributed to Lord Palmerston. This is the more remarkable because Mr. Gladstone has done less to lay down any systematized course of action than almost any man of his political standing, has a cautiousness of speech which sometimes irritates his friends, and that he should govern ill, in the latent distrust which all the while in his consummate ability has hitherto been unable to subdue. "Mr. Gladstone's policy" is coming to be used as the concrete expression of a whole order of thought, to mean something for itself, and something widely different from either the policy pursued by Whigs or the policy attributed to Lord Palmerston. This is the more remarkable because Mr. Gladstone has done less to lay down any systematized course of action than almost any man of his political standing, has a cautiousness of speech which sometimes irritates his friends, and that they are cheering his oratory, and perceives alternatives with a clearness which often leaves on his own advice an impression of indecision. Still though vagueness in his course may not diminish, the vagueness of public opinion about that course undoubtedly does, and it is worth while to inquire to what his increasing followers think they are committing themselves. The fact can be revealed only by himself, but the impression as to the truth is, as a sign of change in the national mind, at this moment almost important.

The gentlemen who are applauding the Chancellor of the Exchequer in season and out of season, seem, however they may put their aspirations, to expect, should he lead the House of Commons, two very important results. One is that he will realize two longings of which they are deeply conscious even while they express their hopelessness of speedy realization. They believe, with certain misgivings, that he can offer them a new and more popular cry than that of foreign policy, a cry which will [illegible] to which the liberal party, which has fallen upon internal affairs. Mr. Gladstone, say his admirers, may be found on the finance, or indeed on any question which [illegible] of war, too zealous, for economy, too certain of the *status* of England as a fact altogether independent of her action. But he is sure to satisfy the conditions in these critical times which we have adhered so long, the notion that we are a Continental people bounded to maintain the Continental system, interested in petty matters of boundary, concerned to dictate to Portugal, to Greece, to Italy, to Abyssinia not, to the Christians of Servia whether they shall rebel against the Turk or obey him, to everybody whether they shall or shall not develop chemistry as they please. He is sure to imitate that temporary policy of abstention which is needed to make a breach in the great chain of English traditions, and enable the nation to act as its interests, or duties, or dignity may require, without reference to the mode in which it has acted heretofore. Mr. Gladstone, for example, certainly would not support the Turks as if taking away were a moral law, would not trouble himself to interfere outside a specific [illegible] to Eider canal, would not from very haughtiness of temperament protest in the face of Europe unless he intended his protests to be followed by action. Intervention, if now course to be taken must be the growth of circumstances and time, but he is sure to break with the old course, which so deeply dissatisfies both the masses and the great body of the thinking men. The impression may be true or it may be false but it exists, it is justified in part by Mr. Gladstone's recent speeches and it indicates a very noteworthy change in the disposition of the public mind, a weakness of the line of action tried on the score of foreign policy, a longing for some other line which shall produce effects other and greater than an annoyance among all small Powers. It is impossible that the English people, the world alone for a while, not out of any aversion to needful war, nor out of any belief in the arrival of the time when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, but simply out of willingness to break temporarily with the past.

The expectation as to internal affairs is far more definite and more strong. Mr. Gladstone, it is said, by the very constitution of his mind, which is essentially progressive, cannot tolerate that quiescence which the Ministry now appears so cordially to approve. All his speeches point to the inauguration of activity in all branches of reform, to a steady determination to improve if possible both the constitution and the condition of the millions who have to live under it. Most Ministers have that idea in their heads, but Mr. Gladstone has more than that, he has the will to act and the courage to propose and maintain them. He is not afraid of the suffrage, as he indicated in his celebrated speech; is not alarmed at raising the Treasury, as his reductions have proved; does not hesitate to apply the full power of the State to ameliorate social anomalies, as he showed by creating State banks, State insurance offices, and State annuity schemes for the very poor. He of all men alive could most easily reduce our anarchical ecclesiastical system into something like order, he perhaps alone among statesmen would have the art and the energy to try as a definite plan to effect the final conciliation of Ireland. He above all, with his genuine feeling for the cottage and ready inventiveness, could meet the great social question of the day, pressure on room, by the necessity of improving the physical comfort, the food and lodging and raiment of the millions who work with their hands. He might, had he the power, be able so to revise the municipal machinery that the great centres towards which our population is crowding should cease to be merely clusters of badly arranged and unhealthy boxes of brick. He might even, could the extraordinary force of his power of statesmanship once be brought home to the middle classes, induce them to accept a scheme which should include workingmen in the constitution without making them its absolute rulers. There is endless work to be done, and to Gladstone, if he does not perform it all, will at least concentrate the energies of the nation upon an effort to do it. We do not say that these are the precise *ends* which Mr. Gladstone's admirers set before themselves, but Mr. Cheetham, for example, when speaking at Guildford, had made to himself any programme, but this is the *kind* of new life he is expected to impart, the direction he is to give to the activity of a race which for eight hundred years has never been able to remain for more than a few years at a time politically quiescent. Mr. Gladstone's speech on the suffrage greatly increased the expectation created by his character. It was not that he put forth in himself especially pleased even the Radicals. The men in the House of Commons who, if the matter were left to them, would establish household suffrage, may be found on the Ministerial benches, and Mr. Gladstone decidedly cannot be reckoned among them. It was the proof afforded by the speech of mental fearlessness, of a consciousness that changes, and great changes, had to be made, that the *régime* of indifference could not last for ever, which so attracted the Liberals. The applause which has followed his speeches in Lancashire is another evidence of the same feeling. They are approved not because they promise quiescence in foreign policy, but because they promise to substitute activity at home for eternal failure abroad, to increase not to diminish political activity. Mere abstinence from action throughout the world would not have attracted a vote, it is the consciousness of the public that Mr. Gladstone cannot be feeble, that if not busy abroad he will be energetic at home which elicited the approval now re-echoing from almost every part of the kingdom. The acceptance of Mr. Gladstone is in fact a sign that the nation at last begins to weary of political lethargy, and is ready to follow any leader who promises that the torpor shall come to an end. The passions for progress which in England never quite sleeps has been re-excited by Mr. Gladstone, and in the pleasure thus given the distrust of his judgment on one or two questions seems to be vanishing away. Should it disappear altogether—and it is in his power to remove it—there is no public man who would have the right to believe himself Mr. Gladstone's superior influence with the nation.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 9TH.

Aitchison, Major C. T., Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, on duty, from Poona.

Cruickshank, Assistant Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, on duty, from Mhow.

Dean, Lieutenant F. W., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Mhow.

Wilson, Captain A. R., 7th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 9TH.

Shortt, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Swanson, Captain F., Artillery, on especial duty, to Ahmedabad.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 8th Dec.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is [illegible] to make the following appointments by H. M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

38th Foot.—Captain Edward O'Neill, from the [illegible] Foot, to be Captain, vice Adams, who exchanges. November 1864.

45th Foot.—Captain Thomas E. Adams, from the [illegible] Foot, to be Captain, vice O'Neill, who exchanges. November 1864.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Ships. | Commanders. | From |

1901

...e mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
...e jolies dents jamais femme n'etoit laide.
J. J. ROUSSEAU

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,
Has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,
No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to be capable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME.

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
At No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 4 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d.	"
On demand	.....	2s. 0¾d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11½d.	"

Circular Notes for the Use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

Bills and Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Yatiendia.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 80,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 9 " ... 5 "
" " 6 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at the specified dates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agents of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 25th Nov. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HONBLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General, *Chairman.*
W. COOPER, Esq. H. B. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. B. SCOBLE Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE Esq

Auditors.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.
Solicitor.—MESSRS. KELLY & HORE.

London Bankers.—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches.—Calcutta. Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	.....	at 2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	.....	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	.....	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	.....	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	.....	at 1s. 11½d.	"
On demand	.....	at 1s. 11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts	.....	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	.....	3 "
" 6 "	.....	5 "
" 12 "	.....	7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 80,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, to "The Manager of the Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 22nd November 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED),

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURSUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 50,000 and not more than Rs. 80,000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 80,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal and either at fixed or floating rates of interest as per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of change in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent., per ann.
" 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
" 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
DAVID MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 25th November 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—30, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
Reserve Fund—£200,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. *Chairman.*
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.

Manager—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Solicitors.—Messrs. OLIVERSON, LAVIE, & PEACHEY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d.	"
3 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d.	"
2 do.	.....	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
1 do.	.....	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand	.....	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do. 4 do.
Do.	12	do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th Nov 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMES, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" " 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. now
" On demand do. 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 30th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBROY, Esq.
KESHOWJEE NAIK, Esq.
PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SUROFF, Esq.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Esq.
(Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Shares, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager.

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—*Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 400 each.*

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

THOMAS ALLEN, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBHUM NURSEY, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
AYMLE MACKENZIE, Esq.
SEWJEE WELLJEE, Esq.

Consulting Engineer.
GEORGE LATHAM, Esq., C. E.

Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allows interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances at Rs. 500 and upwards.

No interest will be allowed on balances exceeding Rs. 50,000 except by special agreement.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
" 3 " " 4 "
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

COMMISSION.

The Corporation receives for safe custody Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Companies, without any charge, also effects sales and purchases of Stock and Shares, as well as the realization of interest or dividends thereon on the following terms :—

On the purchase or sale of Stock or Shares ..... ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or Dividends ..... "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "

ADVANCES.

The Corporation discounts approved Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bank and other approved Shares and Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all Remittances, Bills of Exchange, or Hoondees should be made payable.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th November 1864.

THE ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Board of Directors.

Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Esq. Chairman (of Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer & Co.)
R. Ahlers, Esq. (of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
F. S. Hore, Esq. (of Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree, Esq.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq. (of Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co.)
Tribhovmdass Jugjeewandass, Esq.
H. Cowley, Esq., Secretary.

Bankers.—Asiatic Banking Corporation.

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st.—Of Landed Estate, first class House Property and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd.—Of Bank, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of Residents in Bombay, up-country or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip and Share Certificates, &c. drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon. Bank and other First Class Paper discounted at current rates.

Deposits.

Deposits received for fixed periods; present rate :—

For 4 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 12 " ..... 6 " "
" 24 " ..... 9 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
CHARLES CLIFTON, Secretary.

Temporary Office, No. 9, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 5th December 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

બોમ્બએ જોઈનટ સ્ટાવોક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 40 Lacks of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE PALMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, *Chairman.*
AABON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LIMJEE MANACKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Limjee, Sons & Co.
VURJEEVUNDASS MARDOWDASS, Esq., Banker.
NUSSURWANJEE MANACKJEE PETIT, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nussurwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.

PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nussurwanjee Cama & Co.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. KEIR AND RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees: above the latter amount a special arrangement may be made.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 3 p.ct.p.an.
" 6 " " 4 "
" 3 " " 5 "
" 2 " " 4 "

ADVANCES.

Advances are made on the Deposit of Government Securities, on Bank and other Shares, on Merchandize and Shipping Documents, and also on approved personal security.

The Corporation undertake to promote or assist in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other associations by taking Shares therein and advancing money for such purposes.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

COMMISSION.

Commission charged at the rate of ¼ per cent. on the sale or purchase of Government Securities and other Shares. Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, *Free.* ¼ per cent. charged on delivering up such documents.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted on the branches of the Central Bank of Western India.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors,
H. COLE, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 " at 2s. 0d. "
Do. Demand ..... } at 1s. 11¾d. "
Do. Scotland " ..... }
Do. Ireland " .....

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London. Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

Bills at 6 months' sight or six months' sight is granted for any sum under £20.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand ..... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ..... 3 " "
Do. 6 " ..... 4 " "
Do. 12 " ..... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—ESTABLISHED 1844—INCORPORATED 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 25,00,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 2,70,000.

Head Office ..... DELHI.
Manager ..... J. C. PARRY, Esq.
Secretary ..... H. P. HEALY, Esq.

BRANCHES.

Bombay ... Agent—R. B. THOMPSON, Esq.
Calcutta ... D. LANCASTER, Esq.
Allahabad ... H. H. HARVEY, Esq. (Offg.)
Mussoorie ... J. HEALY, Esq.
Lucknow ... C. H. RUSHTON, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... R. S. STANT, Esq. (Offg.)
London ... THE UNION BANK.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight ..... at 2s. 0¾d. per rupee.
4 do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland at 2s. 0d. "

Bills are purchased and sold on England, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay Agra, Lahore *and on every large Town in India.*

Government Securities bought and sold.

Loans granted and Promissory Notes of short date, discounted.

Bills for less than £50 are not drawn at four or six months' sight.

The Corporation receive deposits at 3 per cent. per annum.

The Corporation and all its Branches will always be happy to transmit, free of charge, the first of Exchange drawn by or on England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

Drafts on Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, and all the principal stations in the Upper and Lower Provinces, granted at the Exchange of the day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

The Delhi Bank Corporation undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the interest or dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly, when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST DEPOSIT RULES.

AT THE HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.

Open to all Classes.

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto nine ditto.
At 4 per cent. ditto six months' ditto.
At 3 per cent. ditto three months' ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager or Agents.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—" Pay to the Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2

W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.

Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay, 18th October 1864.

N. B.—No Branch will commence operations at the temporary offices, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, on or about the 25th current.

W. B. THOMPSON.

Nov 9 1864. Agent Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે જનરલ ક્રરીદીત એન્ડ ફાયનાનશીયલ કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Rupees 75,00,000 in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Directors.

TALOKECHUND HOKUMCHUND, Esq., *Chairman* (of Sirlai Motilall.)
TAPIDASS VURJDASS, Esq.
C. E. MITCHELL, Esq.
DURLUBH JUGJEEVUN BUTTIWALLA, Esq., (of Hormusjee Jamsetjee Buttiwalla Sons & Co.)
NUGGINBHAI DAYABHAI, Esq., (of Nuggin Bhai Rupchund.)
RAGHANATH RAMCHUNDER, Esq., (of Raghanath Ramchunder & Co.)

Bankers.

The Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. ACLAND, PRENTIS, AND ROBERTS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks on Dwellings and Ware houses Bombay and the Mofussil.

LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL : £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. .....

Bernard Hall, E...
Joseph Kitchen, ...
Samuel Stitt, E...
Henry Fowler, ...
City ...
Henry Bruce, ...

Thomas Cardwell, ...
Wm. Aitkin, Esq. ...
Jno. Bostock, Esq. ...
Thomas F. Bunn, ...
Thomas Radgwick, ...
Wm. Dalgliish, Esq. ...
Kenneth Howie, ...
Henry Duckworth, ...
Jno. Graham, Esq. ...
Charlton R. Hall, ...
Dadabhoy Rowji, ...
Alexander Hastie, ...
William Rind, Esq. ...
Patrick Hunter, Esq. ...
Robert W. Kelley, ...
George B. Kerfoot, ...
Jas. R. Latsham, ...
Peter M'Lean, ...
George May, Esq. ...
Jas. A. Picton, Esq. ...
R. Rogers, Esq. ...
Archibald Roberts, ...
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ...
Christopher Tinne, ...
H. C. Tremenheere, ...
Rogers Waterhouse, ...

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. .....Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. .....London.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

McCOMBIE & SONS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

OILMAN'S STORES

PICKLES.

Mixed Pickles, Cauliflower, Onions, French Beans, Gherkins, Red Cabbage, Piccalilli, Walnuts, Chow Chow, Imperial Hot, West India, Captain White's, Oriental Pickle, French Olives, French Capers, &c., &c.

SAUCES.

Reading, Harvey, Johnston, Beefsteak, Tomata, Essence of Anchovies, Sir Robert Peel, Royal Table, Mushroom and Walnut Catsup, Soho, Worcester Sauce, Lancashire Sauce, &c.

MUSTARDS.

Durham Mustard, French Mustard, &c.

VINEGAR.

White Wine, Distilled Crystal, Chili and Taragon, Raspberry, &c.

OILS.

Salad Oil, Cold Drawn Castor, Cod Liver Oil, &c.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES.

Lemon, Almond, Vanilla, &c.

POTTED MEATS.

Anchovy Paste, Potted Ham, Beef, Tongue, Yarmouth Bloaters, Strasbourg Potted Meat, Pate a Diable, &c.

JAMS AND JELLIES.

In 1 and 2lb. Pots and Tins.

Raspberry, Plum, Greengage, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, Damson, Raspberry and Currant, Gooseberry, Apricot, Orange, Apple, Lemon and Orange Marmalade.

RUPIS PER POUNDS, &c.

Lemon, Raspberry, Pine Apple, Orange, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, Gooseberry.

FRUITS IN SYRUP.

Pine Apple, Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Pears, Red Currants, Black Currants.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

English and French in Stoppered Bottles.

BOTTLED TART FRUITS.

Cranberries, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Damsons, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Red and Black Currants, Greengages Raspberries, Morello Cherries, Raspberries and Currants

DESSERT FRUITS.

Muscatel Raisins, Turkey Figs, French Plums, Zante Currants, Normandy Pippins, Cantiel Orange and Lemon Peel, Bon Bon Cosaques, Motto Kisses, China Preserves of all kinds.

SOUPS.

Hare, Hotch Potch, Oyster, Chicken Soup, Soup Cressy, Mock Turtle, Julienne, Ox-tail, Giblet, Mulligatawney, Gravy, Oxcheek, Green Pea, Vegetable, Mutton and Chicken Broth, Portable Soups.

MEATS.

Boiled Beef, A la mode Beef, Roast Beef, Boiled Mutton, Roast Veal, Irish Stew, &c., &c.

FISH.

Preserved Salmon, Finnan Haddocks, Oysters in Tin, Herringe a la Sardines, Pickled Salmon and Herrings, Dutch Anchovies, Blackwall Whitebait, Sardines, Anchovies, Kippered Salmon, Fresh Herrings, Fillets of Soles, Salted Salmon in Jars, Red Herrings, &c.

VEGETABLES.

Carrots with and without Gravy, Parsnips, Turnips, Green Peas, Stewed and Preserved Mushrooms, White Mushrooms, Asparagus, &c.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.

Double Gloster Cheeses, York Hams and Wiltshire Bacon in Canvas, Stilton Cheeses.

FRENCH PROVISIONS.

Pate de foie gras, Pate de foi d'oir, Game of kinds, Petit Pois, and the like.

SUNDRIES.

Essence of Coffee, Tapioca, Castaway Seeds, Speed's Arrowroot, Pearl Barley, Scotch Oatmeal, Italian Maccaroni and Vermicelli, Chocolate, Table Salt, Candles, Calves' feet Jelly, Yellow Soap in Bars.

PATENT PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

HERMETICALLY SEALED IN TINS.

York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Cheeses of Kinds, Ox Tongues, Bologna Sausages, Oxford and Cambridge Sausages, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies, Veal and Ham Pies, Bath Chops.

BISCUITS

FROM HUNTLEY AND PALMER.

Mixed, Cracknels, Captain's, Picnic, Brighton, Spice Nuts, Fancy Machine, Ginger Nuts.

INDIAN OILMAN'S STORES OF ALL KINDS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER.

Allsopp's and Tennant's Beer and Porter, Ginger Wine, Port Wine, Claret, Sherry, Beaudies, Old Tom, Gin, Hollands Gin, Curacoa, Maraschino, Cherry Brandy, Cherry Cordial, French Liqueurs, Whiskey, &c.

McCOMBIE & SONS.

N. B. Every article sold by the undersigned is imported from well known English and Foreign Houses, and is guaranteed to be sound at the time of sale... responsibility will be recognized for... delivery of the goods f...

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*
A. F. Wallace, Esq. | J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq. | Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq. | E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip and Share Certificates, &c. drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first Class Paper Discounted.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months..... 6 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 7 " "
" 12 " ..... 8 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
W. B. THOMPSON,
Bombay, 19th August 1864. Secretary.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment, corrected to the 30th September 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—The Ship "OWEN GLENDOWER." Apply to CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street 1864.

A NEW BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE.—Aply to J. R. LOWE, Burrows' Lane, Girgaum Road.
Bombay, 3rd December.

NEW GRAM from Calcutta, first quality, in Bags of 164 lbs., with a fine Gunny, at Rs. 7-12 per Bag. *Terms—Cash.* Apply to GOVIND JANARDHUN, at the Office of Messrs. MONTAULARD and TALLADA, No. 5, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, Corrugated Sheet Iron and Line suitable for roofing.

HEYCOCK & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE METAL MART, ROREE BUNDER.—Arch Fire Brick, Common Fire Brick, and Fire Clay, ex *City of Dublin*, Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fixings, Engineers and Contractors' Tools, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering, and Rain Water Pipes. Price Lists forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N.B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Alcocia, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE.—*Just landed ex "Janet Mitchell."*—50 Drums, each containing 5 gallons finest non-explosive Paraffin Oil, for the New American Lamps 8 Rs. per Drum.

1 Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, for making Gas from Oil or Oilseeds. Apply to the undersigned.

JAMES T. GOOD.

Late Menesse and Co.'s Sale R